

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No 1600.—vol. LVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.



THE CONFLAGRATION AT PERA.

The details which have come to hand since the electric telegraph brought its brief message of woe from Constantinople have not discredited the representations first given of this awful calamity. In some respects the event was more frightful and destructive than the earliest intelligence of it led the public to suppose. In others, our information has excited to some extent a feeling of relief. It was a holiday at Pera. The residents, for the most part, and a great majority of the Armenians in whose quarter of the city the fire broke out, were either in the country or gone to celebrate, at Ankiar Skelessi, the anniversary of the Civil and Religious Constitution which, ten years ago, had conferred upon them important political and ecclesiastical rights. Since dawn a gale of wind from the north had swept over the place. Dry weather, and the burning rays of the sun for several weeks before, had served to convert the city of Pera into the most inflammable fuel, in case of accident by fire. The accident happened naturally enough; the consequences of it, which, at another time and under other circumstances. would probably have been comparatively trivial, may be said to be commensurate, or nearly so, with the destruction of the place. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" A small vessel containing burning coals dropped by a child as, in obedience to orders, she was bearing it down stairs to her mother, set fire to the curtains and woodwork of the domicile in which the casualty took place, and brought about that commonest of disasters in Constantinople—a house in flames. The position of this house in relation to the rest of Pera; the direction and force of the wind; the increased inflammability of the wooden structures crowded together in that quarter of the city; and the absence of the greater part of the male population, who were elsewhere commemorating their national fête, formed a combination of conditions so favourable to the rapid spread of the flames that it can hardly be wondered at if, in the course of a very few hours, the Frank portion of the renowned city of the East was reduced to ashes. We are told that the progress of the fire was rapid and irresistible. Neither flames nor smoke ascended much above the level of the houses. The fierceness of the tempest drove both into horizontal waves, and millions of fire-flakes rushed just over the roofs of the houses, from one end of the place to another. There was a broad stream of flame and fume rushing through the city with all the rapidity and irresistibleness of a sudden inundation. Property, for the most part, however valuable, had to be abandoned; it was as much as the inhabitants could do to save their lives. The heat was like the blast of a furnace; and the vaporous gases from the burning mass, permeating and darkening every open place within their reach, suffocated such as could not soon escape from it, and, doubtless, mercifully substituted a painless for an exquisitely painful death. Arsenals, schools and barracks, shops, churches, hospitals, legations, consulates, and the splendid palaces of England, France, Austria, and Russia, "built on terraces in the midst of magnificent gardens," fell an easy prey to the devouring element.

The effects of this terrible conflagration cannot yet be fully estimated. The loss of life is undoubtedly very large, since many must have been-the sick and infirm persons and little children-unable to escape from this fiery irruption. The destruction of property seems to have been, as one would naturally expect it would be, quite beyond the bounds of sober calculation. Some of the streets, not a vestige of which now remains, were inhabited by rich Armenians, and, of course, the material wealth accumulated by these well-known successful bankers and merchants of the East perished with their houses. More than a square mile of land, occupied by many thousands of houses, a tenth of which were built of stone, was swept by the conflagration, and is now merely an area of ruins and desolation. Every effort was made to save the English Embassy, but without success. Isolated in its own grounds as it was, protected by thick walls and iron shutters; roofed, not after the Eastern fashion, but slopingly, with slate and lead, as it is usual to construct roofs in this country, one might have confidently hoped that it might securely have defied the all-scorching blast. The inmates of the house were on the alert. The crew of H.M.S. Antelope were landed, and nothing was left unattempted by the sailors and marines to prevent the roof from becoming ignited. But they were literally driven off by the flames, and little was saved but the archives of the Embassy and a portion of its furniture. "At the close of the day," writes a correspondent to one of the Paris papers, "the whole of the building had been destroyed, and all the persons connected with the Embassy, exhausted with fatigue, their clothing hanging in shreds, and their hair and hands burnt, were driven to seek shelter elsewhere.'

It is some consolation to know that the scene called forth from most of those persons charged with high official or moral responsibility bright examples of heroic disinterestedness, and furnished materials for a new chapter of illustrations of the noble deeds daring men are capable of performing under the pressure of necessity and danger. The Sultan, it is said, gave an early example of devotion to the interests of his subjects and of sense of duty in the presence of advancing destruction. Aali Pacha, the Grand Vizier, and the other Ministers and high authorities of the city, were present soon after the fire broke out, and, to the best of their ability, organised and l are, with few exceptions, extremely irate, either with the

directed the operations of the workmen. The Prefect of Stamboul, disabled in one of his legs, was carried in a chair to the scene of the calamity. The French Ambassador rose from a bed of sickness at Therapia, mounted his horse, and rode into the burning town. Sir Henry Elliott abandoned all care for consequences personal to himself in order that he might place the archives and documents in safety, and his lady left the build-ing with her husband and daughter only just in time to save themselves from suffocation. is, of course, a less agreeable side of the picture. A correspondent writing to the Standard says:—"In the midst of this great calamity, when the gigantic conflagration was at its utmost height, and it seemed quite probable that the whole of Pera would be burned to the ground. what struck one most was the utter helplessness of the authorities. No fire-engines, no water, no organisation anywhere. The miserable things carried on the backs of four men, called fire-engines, but which are not bigger or of more value than a good garden hand-hose, and cannot contain more than a large-sized bucket of water at a time, were, as a matter of course, useless. The devouring element, in vast sheets of flame, licked up all it came across, totally uncontrolled on all sides." We are informed by another writer that when half a dozen wooden houses only intervened between the British Embassy and the fire, and the only chance of saving the magnificent building was to pull down these houses, the Turks looked on with characteristic supineness and made no effort to prevent the catastrophe.

Thousands of people are now living under tents provided at the artillery barracks, where they are for the time being furnished with food, clothing, and other necessaries of life. The various municipalities have shared with the Government the task of supplying the most pressing wants of the sufferers. Such assistance as it was possible for them to render to those who have been involved in the disaster is being given with great activity and liberality, both by the diplomatic missions and the religious corporations located in the city. Relief has been promptly extended by several high personages and capitalists resident in the neighbourhood, and, of course, subscription lists will be opened in most of the European capitals. In due course, an appeal will be made to the people of this country, and it will be contrary to all precedent if it be not responded to gladly, promptly, and with characteristic munificence. We need not urge the claims of the unfortunate upon our readers, but we will remind them that, in this more than in most cases, he gives twice who gives immediately.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, Thursday, June 23.

The continued drought, the renewed ravages of the smallpox, the split between M. Ollivier and the members of the Right, the rumours with reference to the Emperor's attack of gout, the new diplomatic appointments, and the "relieving' M. Clement Duvernois of his functions, have given the Parisians plenty of topics for conversation during the past few days. The drought, however, is the one that is causing the greatest anxiety. A few days since M. Haitjens brought forward a proposition in the Corps Législatif for the abolition of the import duty on grain from the first of next month, and requested that the discussion might be declared urgent. M. Forcade de Roquette, however, opposed the proposal on the plea that it would disturb trade; and M. Segris, on the part of the Ministry, also spoke against the motion, which was eventually referred to a Committee. At a subsequent sitting the Minister of Finance was urged to do away with any formalities that might interfere with the forests of the State being thrown open immediately for the pasturage of cattle, according to a promise which he had already given on the subject. The deficiency of pasture and the great rise in the price of hay has caused almost double the usual number of cattle to be sent latterly to the principal market at La Villette. The best flour, which ten days ago was about 60f. the sack of 346 lb., was quoted on Friday last, when it rose 5f. in one sum, as high as 76f. Bread, too, has risen from 7d. to 9d. the 4 lb. loaf; and the authorities, in view of a higher rise, are already buying up corn in London, Belgium, Odessa, and the United States. The effects of the drought in the provinces are such that the majority of the wells are dry, and at Rennes, in Brittany, and elsewhere, the Mayors have forbidden any water to be drawn from the public fountains except for purely domestic purposes. The vine is the only thing that profits by this absence of rain. days. The drought, however, is the one that is causing the

elsewhere, the Mayors have forbidden any water to be drawn from the public fountains except for purely domestic purposes. The vine is the only thing that profits by this absence of rain.

M. Mony's interpellation concerning the proposed railway to Italy by the St. Gothard Pass, which was brought before the Chamber on Monday, proved to be very uninteresting; and, although it occupied the whole of the sitting, no result whatever was arrived at, as the debate ceased of itself. It had been rumoured that M. Thiers had prepared a speech on the subject; and it was probably on that account that the public tribunes were more than usually crowded. He, however, took no part in the discussion.

ever, took no part in the discussion.

With reference to the smallpox, which for a fortnight or With reference to the smallpox, which for a fortnight or so had been considerably on the decrease, the last returns show that it has risen to 238 deaths in a single week, eighty-eight of which were in the Paris hospitals. One of the medical journals has called attention to the fact that the quarters of the city most affected by the epidemic are those exposed to the wind coming in the direction of the Forest of Bondy, where the sewers send out fumes of an exceedingly unhealthy nature.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and the Private

Inhealthy nature.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and the Prince Imperial, left for St. Cloud on Tuesday afternoon. It was originally arranged that they should leave on Saturday last, but the journey thither was postponed; some reports say in consequence of the state of the Emperor's health, others because it was necessary for him to remain in Paris to enable him to hold constant intercourse with his Ministers.

The Paris process from the Constitutional to the Rangel

The Paris papers, from the Constitutionnel to the Rappel,

Government, for having appointed M. Prevost Paradol, the skilful journalist—who is said to have "juggled with damaging insinuations like a Malay with poisoned daggers"—to the post of Ambassador at Washington, or else with the able young Academician for having accepted the office in question. Their tirades however are the property and the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property are the property are the property and the property and the property are the proper Academician for having accepted the office in question. Their tirades, however, are to no purpose; the appointment has been duly gazetted, the new Ambassador has been received by the Emperor, has made his temporary adjeu to the Academy, and placed in its hands his resignation as director intrusted with the revision of the dictionary on which that learned body has been engaged so many years. The transfer of the Emperor's old adherent and ablest of his flattering biographers, M. de la Gueronnière, from the mission of Brussels to the far more lucrative one of Constantinople, with 150,000f. per annum. has been allowed to pass without comment as a matter of course.

It is settled that the newspaper-stamp duty shall be reduced, on Jan. 1 next, from 5 centimes to 4 centimes for political journals published in the department of the Seine, and

political journals published in the department of the Seine, and from 2 centimes to 1 centime for the other departments.

M. Clement Duvernois, in bidding adieu to the readers of the Peuple Français, asserts (what, however, no one believes) that he has "voluntarily quitted, though not without regret, the journal which he had founded. It was not possible," he says, "for him to continue with the Peuple Français unless he could defend the policy of himself and friends. This policy being, however, too bold and too liberal for the paper, I resume my liberty to preserve my independence." This is the second time M. Clement Duvernois has been sacrificed to the demands of the principal Minister of the Emperor—once, a year or two ago, when, as editor of the Epoque, he attacked M. Rouher, so implacably carrying on against him an incessant war, which eventually resulted in the demolition of the system of irresponsible authority; and now as editor of the Peuple Français.

eventually resulted in the demolition of the system of irresponsible authority; and now as editor of the Peuple Français, which certainly did its share towards making M. Ollivier Minister of the Constitutional Empire.

M. Adolphe Barrot, brother of MM. Odilon and Ferdinand Barrot, died in Paris, a few days since, after a painful illness of some duration. He was an Orleanist under Louis Philippe, and employed in diplomatic service at Hayti, Carthagena, and Alexandria; Republican under the Republic, which procured him the Embassies first of Lisbon, and then of Naples; and Imperialist under the Second Empire, which rewarded him with the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brussels, afterwards sent him as Ambassador to Madrid, and finally, when he was past useful work, shelved him in the Senate, of which his brother Ferdinand, who had preceded him there nine years, is Grand Referendary. The papers also announce the death of M. Jules de Goncourt, the youngest of two brothers who have written in collaboration a number of historical works on the various in collaboration a number of historical works on the various events of the eighteenth century, besides several novels, and a play, entitled "Henriette Maréchal," which caused some sensation in Paris a few years ago.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, Marshal Prim has defended the civil and military authorities against the attack of Senor Margall, and the motion for a vote of censure has been rejected by a large majority. Yesterday week the Cortes adopted the reformed penal code. On Wednesday the bill of the Government for the abolition of slavery was adopted. At the previous sitting Senor Castelar, in an eloquent speech, proposed the immediate abolition of slavery, but it was rejected by 78 against 48 votes. A motion for the adjournment of the Session until Oct. 31 was approved by 91 against 41 votes.

PORTUGAL.

A demonstration was made at Lisbon, on Sunday, by 12,000 persons, headed by five bands of music, in honour of the Duke de Saldanha, and cheers were given for the Duke, liberty, and the Government.

BELGIUM.

The Ministry have placed their resignation in the hands of the King. The Independance Belge thinks it likely that it will be succeeded by a Clerical Cabinet.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Verviers between the militia and the police, and several of the latter have been recorded.

wounded.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Cis-Leithan Government has decided on convoking the Diets for Aug. 20. The meeting of the Reichstath will take place towards the end of September. The delegations will assemble in October at Pesth.

A special telegram to the Eastern Budget states that Baron Widmann, the Minister of National Defence in the Cis-Leithan Cabinet, has again sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the Emperor.

We learn from Vienna that every branch of the expenditure of the War Department there is being carefully examined with a view to future reductions. All surplus stores are to be sold, unnecessary articles of equipment abolished, and the uniforms of the soldiers made as simple and inexpensive as possible.

RUSSIA.

The official journals announce a forthcoming mighty muster of warriors in that empire. During the summer the army is to be exercised in thirty-four camps formed in distant parts of the empire. The first series, at the camp at Warsaw, will, it is said, include 80,000 men.

AMERICA.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported against Mr. Garfield's bill for an additional issue of ninety-five million dollars-National Bank notes. As the bill had passed the House of Representatives, a conference between the two Houses has been ordered.

The House of Representatives, by a majority of 17, has passed the proposal substituted for the Cuban resolutions by Mr. Bingham. It authorises the President to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba was conducted, and, if he should deem it expedient, to solicit the convergence of other Governments to secure from both the co-operation of other Governments to secure from both the contending parties the observance of the laws of civilised warfare. The House has refused to admit Mr. Whittimore, warfare. The House has refused to admit Mr. Whittimore, the member for South Carolina, who resigned in order to avoid expulsion for selling a West Point cadetship, but was subsequently re-elected. Mr. Polind introduced on Monday a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the annexation of the British North American possessions to the United States.

The President has appointed Mr. Amos T. Ackerman, of Convent Attenuary Convent.

Georgia, Attorney-General.

A telegram announces the death of Jerome Bonaparte, at Baltimore, yesterday week. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., and at one time King of Westphalia, married at New York, in 1803, an American lady named Patterson. The deceased was their only child. Napoleon I., being annoyed at this marriage, which was contracted without his consent, declared it null and void,

and Jercme Bonaparte was afterwards united to Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde are the issue of this second marriage.

CANADA.

Prince Arthur, as we learn by telegram from Quebec, presented a new set of colours to the 69th Regiment on Tuesday, and made a speech complimenting it on its distinguished

News received at Toronto from the Red River Settlements state that the insurgent leader, Riel, still withholds its assent to the provisions of the Manitoba Bill, but that no serious obstacles are expected.

From Athens we learn that five of the brigands concerned in the late massacre were executed on Monday last.

The weather in the Indian tea districts is reported to be more favourable, and it is expected that the yield will be equal

A plan for a system of tramways in the streets of Calcutta has been submitted to the Indian Government. The estimated cost is £2000 per mile.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on Saturday, July 9; and, viâ Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, July 15.

The death of the sister of Silvio Pellico is announced, at the age of seventy-two. It is said that she has left a highly interesting contribution to the moral and political history of the Austro-Venetian territory in the period from 1830 to 1850.

King Victor Emmanuel, on being informed that £1800 had been collected to procure his Majesty a new crown, said he considered the intended ornament unnecessary, and hoped that the subscribers would make over the amount towards the foundation in Florence of an asylum for the blind.

In consequence of the completion of the Pacific Railway, letters intended for Japan or China by the United States menthly mail packet, from San Francisco, and specially so addressed, can now be posted in this country so as to arrive in New York not later than the 26th of each month.

The earthquake in Mexico appears to have been very disastrous in Oaxaca, the capital of the State of that name. A third of the city was rendered uninhabitable, 103 persons were killed, and fifty-three were wounded. The visitation extended to the mines, where eleven persons were killed and several were wounded.

The Emperor of Morocco has decided that a certain number of young men belonging to the first families of the realm shall be sent to Paris to be educated. His Majesty also, having remarked the effect produced by the new French musket in the expedition against the Ouled-Sedi Scheik, has given orders that the infantry in his dominions shall be armed as soon as possible with the needle-gun.

Nature congratulates us on finding that, according to the French papers, our friends across the Channel have as characteristic a Circumlocution Office as ourselves. A provincial druggist, desirous of gathering foxglove (Digitalis) in one of the State forests, applied for permission to the local authority the state forests, applied for permission to the local authority the state forests, applied for permission to the local authority the state forests. (garde général local), offering at the same time to pay an annual sum of 6f. for the privilege. The local magnate transmitted the request to his inspector, who forwarded it to the Conservator of the department, who dispatched it to Paris to the Director-General of Forests, who caused it to be sent to the Minister of Finance. The Minister referred it "for study" to the Director-General of Domains, who sent it to the Departmental Director of Domains to be examined by the Registrar. mental Director of Domains to be examined by the Registrar. The latter, after examination, pronounced a favourable opinion on the request, and sent it back to the Departmental Director, who forwarded it to the General Director, who, in his turn, dispatched it to the Minister, through the agency of the General Secretary of Finance, who availed himself of the opportunity to make his comments on the matter. Then the unhappy druggist's request was returned to the Director-General of Forests, who sent it to the Conservator, he to the inspector, and the inspector to the garde général, who was the original recipient of the request. The authority "to cull simples" at length reached the successor of the original recital at an age when he was too old to herborise. pestulant at an age when he was too old to herborise.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, June 18:—

In London the births of 1999 children—1074 boys and 925 girls—were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1292. The registered births were 136, and the deaths 16 below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 331 deaths, including 7 from smallpox, 36 from measles, 100 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 6 from croup, 25 from whooping.cough, 16 from typhus, 16 from enteric (or typhoid) whooping-cough, 16 from typhus, 16 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 15 from simple continued fever, 10 from erysipelas, and 56 from diarrhœa. There was a marked increase last week in the deaths from typhus, enteric, and simple continued fevers. Fifty-two deaths resulted from violence; of these 43 were accidental, including 20 by fractures, 3 by burns or scalds, 9 by drowning, and 3 infants by suffocation. Four infants were returned as having died by murder or manslaughter. Three fatal accidents were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

During the week 4899 births and 2960 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 21 per 1000; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 16; Bristol, 25; Wolverhampton, 22; Birmingham, 16; Leicester, 16; Nottingham, 15; Liverpool, 20; Manchester, 26; Salford, 24; Bradford, 26; Leeds, 20; Sheffield, 21; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 19; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 22. In Edinburgh the deaths registered last week were at the annual rate of 27 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 27; and in Dublin, 21.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending last Saturday showed an annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living. Smallpox was fatal to 238 persons, being twenty in excess of the highest number returned for any previous week during the present epidemic. In Berlin the deaths recorded during the seven days ending the 16th inst. gave an annual rate of 32 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 11th inst. a rate of 37 per 1000.

The cable connecting the Land's End with the Scilly Islands is completed, and a message has been sent through from Scilly to Penzance.

The Prince of Wales, so the Irish Farmers' Gazette states, has intimated his intention to be present at the annual show of the Reyal Agricultural Society of Ireland, to be held in Ballinaslee in the first week in August.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Theodor Willerding has been appointed Consul-General in London for the King of Sweden and Norway.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was reported that, within the past fortnight, 5259 lb, of meat had been seized in the City as unfit for human food. It had all been destroyed.

Princess Marguerite of Orleans, on Tuesday, laid the first stone of the Tower-hill Industrial and Poor Schools—an educational institution which will meet the wants of the Irish and Roman Catholic children in the east end of London.

A conversazione took place, last Saturday, at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall. There was a large attendance of visitors. The company were received by Sir James Alderson, president of the college.

There was a double attraction at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday—a great "drill review," in which 3000 boys were the performers, under the auspices of Prince Teck; and a National Dog Show, pronounced to be one of the best which has ever been held

A large number of the metropolitan police, chiefly belong ing to the A division, wear the new helmets designed for their special use. This head-dress somewhat resembles the helmet worn by the soldiers of the Prussian army, but is not surmounted by a spike.

In the second week of June there were 131,944 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 32,847 were in the workhouses and 99,097 were outdoor paupers. This was an increase of 4014 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Frank Buckland has had sent to him, by Mr. Charles, of Pimlico, fishmonger, the largest salmon of modern times. This magnificent fish weighs 70 lb.; his length is 4 ft. 5 in.; girth, 2 ft. 7-2 in. He was caught in the Tay, by Mr. Alexander Speedie, the well-known tacksman of Perth.

Shortly after the adjournment of the House of Commons on Tuesday morning an alarm was raised that the clock-tower of the Houses of Parliament was on fire. It was discovered that some matting had been ignited by the heat from an adjacent flue; but the prompt application of water terminated

The usual annual report of the British Museum has been laid before Parliament. From it we learn that the number of persons admitted to view the general collections during last year was 460,635. This number represents 1075 persons less than those who were admitted to the museum in 1868, but is considerably in excess of the average of previous years.

More than 600 of the boys employed as messengers in the service of the Telegraph Department of the Post Office were inspected in the square of Somerset House on Monday evening. Colonel Taylor praised the boys for their appearance and attention, and announced the intention of the department to provide schools for them, and exhorted them to avail themselves of the opportunities which these schools would offer.

The anniversary festival of the City Orthopædic Hospital, Hatton-garden, will be held, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., under the presidency of Lord Elcho. This hospital, which was established in 1851 for the cure of bodily deformities among the poor, has effected a great amount of good, particularly in treating poor deformed children. No letter of recommendation is required.

A Parliamentary return relating to the Kensington-road Improvement Bill has been published. It contains two plans one showing the Prince Consort Memorial, Kensington-road, and the Central Hall, as at present; the other the proposed alterations. It is intended to demolish about 600 yards of the new railing, the whole of the Alexandra Gates, and twenty-seven well-grown trees; to take from the park a slice 500 yards long by twenty yards wide in the centre, and throw it into the new public road; while a similar piece of ground now covered by the present public road will in its turn be vacated, and presented to the proprietors, present and future, of the Central Hell of Arts and Sciences Hall of Arts and Sciences

Lord St. Leonards has written to the *Times* respecting the Turner Gallery. Having studied the will and codicils, and the proceedings in equity which took place thereupon, his Lordship formed the opinion that the Government were bound not to do as they pleased with the pictures, but to provide a separate gallery for them in connection with the National Gallery, just as they are now placed. He adds:

"England may well be proud that, attached to and forming part of one of the firest collections of art in the world, she part of one of the finest collections of art in the world, she exhibits a collection of masterpieces of enormous value, all by one of her sons who devoted a large share of his time in pre paring them for the public, and always refused to sell any of them, however tempting the price offered, contemplating that they would, as they now do, form a collection which no other country can exhibit."

The British and Foreign School Society, in its report, gives information with regard to the training of teachers. There are a hundred young men at the Borough-road, forty-seven in the second and fifty-three in the first year of their training; and 105 young women at Stockwell, forty-seven second and fifty-eight first. The society's colleges are therefore quite full; and, though ninety-three students completed their course at Christmas, fifteen applicants, who were successful at the examination for admission, had to be refused for want of rccm. The pressure has necessitated some alterations in the buildings, and supplied the occasion for others. At the Borough-road two small class-rooms have been thrown into one, and furnished afresh. The course of study for the young men during the year 1869 embraced physical geography, in-organic chemistry, and theoretical mechanics, in addition to the usual routine. The young women have, as extra subjects, physical geography, and physiology in its relation to the laws

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society — Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Mr. James Bell read a paper on "Fermentation." The author has instituted a series of experiments, and from among the results he arrived at the following may be mentioned:—Addition of glucose to grape-juice is advantageous, inasmuch as it assists to exhaust the juice of its fermentative element, and thus imparts to the wine a greater keeping power. Each ferment has its favourite soil.—Dr. Heisch communicated a paper on "Organic Matter in Water." The author found that, when mixing a few drops of sewer-water with a cane-sugar solution, a kind of fermentaof sewer-water with a cane-sugar solution, a kind of fermenta-tion was set up, and the liquid was, after a short time, full with what under the microscope was found to be spherical cells. Boiling in no way destroys the vitality of these germs. Filtra-tion through a good bed of animal charcoal seems to be the only effectual mode of removing them.——Mr. Herman read a paper on "The Methods for the Determination of Carbon in Steel." A large number of careful experiments led to the con-clusion that the direct burning of iron in a stream of oxygen is the most expeditions and accurate method. is the most expeditious and accurate method.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a grand flourish of trumpets, just before the Ascot week, about the new telegraphic apparatus, "on the same principle as that in use in France," and which was to hoist the number of the winner immediately it had passed the judge's box. It was, however, a perfect failure, and on the only occasion that a number was hoisted (in the St. James's Palace Stakes) it proved to be the wrong one. Apropos of this same race, the way in which Sunlight compounded, after holding a lead of a dozen lengths into the straight, was something wonderful: as soon as he heard the rattle of King Cole's hoofs in hot pursuit, and the crack of Sportfully which held with his control of the world of the world of the control of the Snowden's whip, back went his ears, and he almost stood still, allowing Lord Zetland's horse to pass him without making an effort. The defeat of Siderolite by Trocadero, on Friday, was a sad blow to backers; and, considering his severe race of the previous day, it was a great feat for "the Frenchman" to give his opponent 8 lb. and an easy beating. It must be remembered, however, that Sir Joseph's horse has only just recovered from a bad attack of influenza. Normanby's victory over Sunshine was another great surprise; and the competition for Lord Stamford's colt at the forthcoming sale will probably be very keen. Taken as a whole, the Ascot week was a brilliant

The most noticeable feature of the Windsor meeting was the defeat of Perth by the smart Sauntress, to whom he was conceding 11 lb. He would have succeeded in doing so, but he fell lame in the last hundred yards, and it is feared that his racing career has terminated. In the Windsor Stakes, on Wednesday, two Saunterers opposed each other, but the pretty little half-sister to Hermit never had a chance with Sauntering Alma, whose performance in this race proves Barrier to be a very good colt, as he had no difficulty in giving her 24 lb. and an easy beating later in the day. Lady of Lyons (6st. 11lb.), an own sister to King of the Forest, cantered away with the Windsor Handicap, in which our Mary Ann (7 st. 12 lb.) did not run at all like a Chester Cup winner. At Newcastle, Falkland just managed to beat Agility for the North Derby, in which Stanley ran as badly as usual; and Brennus suc-cumbed to Torreador in the Queen's Plate. On the following day Honesty showed all his old speed over his favourite mile; and Kennington (7 st.), who stays better than any Oxford has ever done before, carried off the Northumberland Plate with great ease. Until now no three-year-old has ever won under such a high weight.

Mr. Blenkiron's annual sales of yearlings are always some of the pleasantest outings of the year, and we never enjoyed one more than that of Saturday last. The day was glorious, the company very select, the youngsters decidedly the best that have ever been sold at Middle Park, and the prices so good that we reflected pleasantly that the mouths of those who are so fond of asserting that "the sport of bines," in fact deception, we will be a selected pleasantly that the sport of the selected pleasantly that the sport of the selected pleasantly that "the sport of the selected pleasantly that the sport of the selected pleasantly that "the sport of the selected pleasantly the selected plea kings" is fast decaying, would be shut, at any rate for a time. Of the fifty-one lots brought up, only two failed to find purchasers, and the forty-nine averaged. two tailed to find purchasers, and the forty-fine averaged a little over 334 gs., making a grand total of 16,405 gs. The Gladiateur—Battaglia colt, a splendid bay, with a great look of his sire about him, and one of the most intelligent heads we ever saw, made the top price, and was bought by Mr. Long for 1800 gs. The Trumpeter—Isilia colt pressed him hard, as he realised 1650 gs.; and an own brother to The Swift and Bicycle, by Blair Athol from Terrific, went into the Palmerston stable for 1500 gs. The colts, indeed, left the fillies far behind as regards price, for though the Marsyas—Seclusion filly, a half as regards price, for though the Marsyas—Seclusion filly, a half sister to Hermit, made 1150 gs., and King John—Elspeth filly sister to Hermit, made 1150 gs., and King John—Elspeth filly 720 gs., these were the only two of the softer sex for which there was really keen bidding. We shall give the best idea of the wonderful success of the sale when we state that the nine highest-priced lots averaged 1035 gs. On the following Monday Trumpeter was again in great force, as his yearling colt from The Chase, the dam of Robin Hood, made 1550 gs. at Albert Gate; while an own brother to little Pâté fetched 800 gs., and there could not possibly be a more cheering sign than the increased demand for blood stock.

Sportsmen will be glad to learn that grouse prospects are

Sportsmen will be glad to learn that grouse prospects are very bright. From nearly all the chief moors come reports of large coveys; the young birds seem strong and healthy, and at present there is no appearance of disease.

In spite of incessant defeats, Surrey continues to "come up

In spite of incessant defeats, Surrey continues to "come up smiling," and at the end of last week tackled the University of Cambridge. The result was the same as usual, for Mr. Money's 134, Mr. Yardley's (not out) 90, and Mr. Fryer's 41 and (not out) 69 won a decisive victory for the "Light Blues;" though Jupp, Pooley, R. Humphrey, and Mayo scored well for their county. The Cantabs were not so successful against the M.C.C., for Shaw and Farrands proved very deadly with the ball; and, as Biddulph, Wooton, and Mr. Grace scored well, the home club, which had picked a very powerful team, won by 149 runs, though it was disposed of for 69 in the first innings. The fine play of Mr. I. D. Walker, who carried out his bat in the second innings for 94, enabled Middlesex to defeat Surrey by four wickets, though Humprhey, Pooley, Griffith, and Street, all made good scores. The melancholy death of poor George Summers, from the effects of a blow on the head from a cricket-ball, has caused quite a gloom among Nottinghamshire cricketers. Nottinghamshire cricketers.

A fire broke out in a hat manufactory in Leeds, on Tuesday morning, in which two women, employed on the premises, were burnt to death.

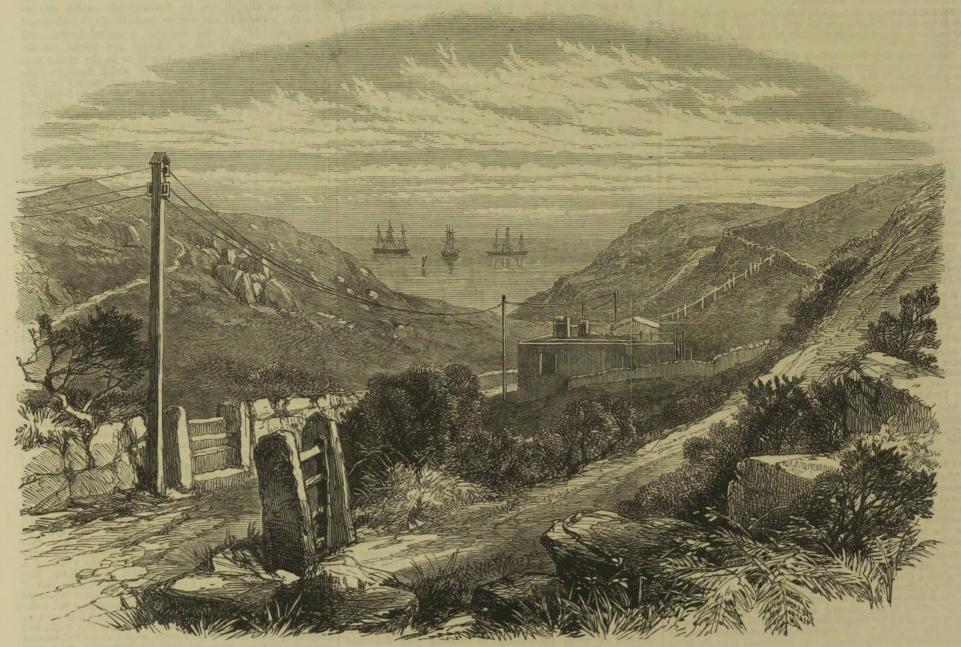
Major-General H. D. White, C.B., reviewed the cavalry brigade at Aldershott on Monday. The troop series of evolutions in the most dashing manner. The troops executed a

A Working Men's Industrial, Art, and General Exhibition was opened at Hull, on Monday, the Mayor and Corporation attending the ceremony in state. Among the speakers were Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., and Mr. J. Clay, M.P.

The drawings and models which have been selected from The drawings and models which have been selected from the works executed by the students of the various schools of art in the United Kingdom, for the medals and prizes offered by the Science and Art Department for this year's "national competition," are being exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, having been arranged in the Raphael Cartoon Gallery. The total number of works submitted for examination, from which this selection has been made, exceeds 87,000, sent up from 107 schools of art and 260 art night classes. up from 107 schools of art and 269 art night classes.

Various reports have been in circulation respecting "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the novel on which Mr. Dickens was at work when he died. It has been suggested that the tale is to be finished by other hands. Messrs. Chapman and Hall on Thursday announced that Mr. Dickens had left three numbers complete, in addition to those already published—this being one half of the story as it was intended to be written. These numbers will be published, and the fragment will so remain. "No other writer," say Messrs. Chapman and Hall, "could be permitted by us to complete the work which Mr. Dickens has left."

THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, AND MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

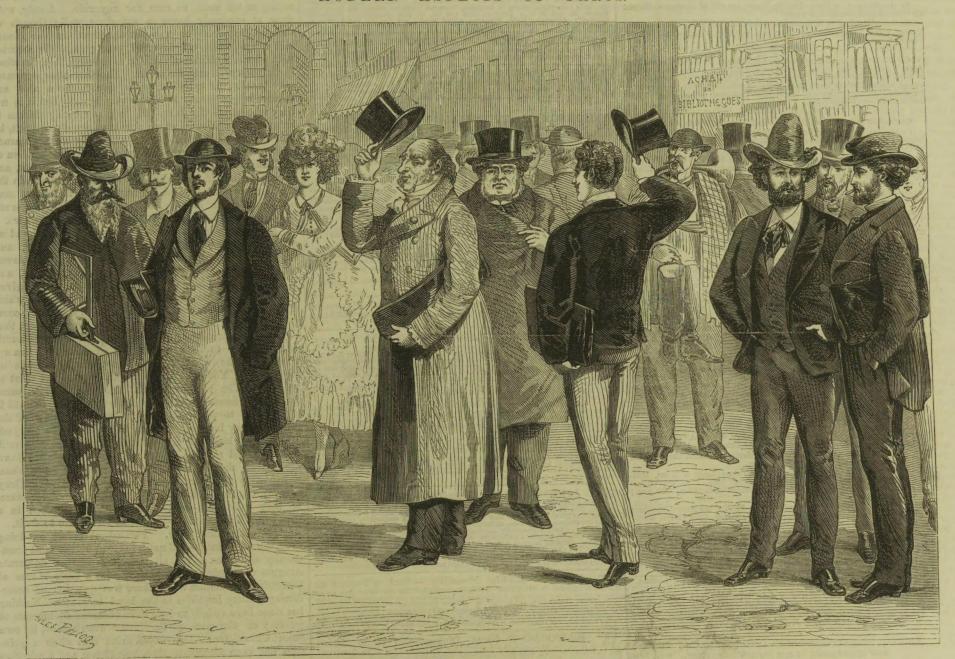


THE CLIFFS AT PORTHCURNEW BAY, CORNWALL.



LANDING THE CABLE AT PORTHCURNEW BAY. SEE PAGE 663.

MODERN ASPECTS OF PARIS.



THE QUARTIER LATIN.



THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, SEE PAGE 666.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Waterloo House, Englefield-green, the wife of H. W.

On the 22nd inst., at Upper Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Anderson Rose, of a son.

On the 20th inst., at 9, Ovington-gardens, London, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, wife of Captain Henry Trotter, jun., Grenadier Guards, of Morton Hall,

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Lytham, Lancashire, by the Rev. Arthur Packer, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Halliwell, in the same county, assisted by the Rev. George Eaton, M.A., The Pole, Cheshire, Herbert Cross, second son of Thomas Cross, Esq., of Ruddington Hall, Notts, to Lucy Mary Shepherd-Birley, only daughter of the Rev. I. Shepherd Birley, M.A., of Moss Lee, near Bolton, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., the Rev. B. C. Dowding, Vicar of Southbroom, Devizes.
On the 19th ult., at Dum Dum, East India, Constance Louisa Hamilton, the
beloved daughter of Surgeon and Mrs. Mitchell, 96th Regiment, aged 5 months
and 19 days.

On the 17th inst., at Pesth, Hungary, Mary, the beloved wife of Frederick Murton, Esq., civil engineer, of Brompton, and daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Poulton-le-fylde Lancashire.

On the 21st inst., at his son's house, 18, Albert-road, Regent's Park, Frederick Mullett Evans, formerly of the firm of Bradbury and Evans, White-friars, aged 66.

e The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Second Sunday after Trinity. Divine service—St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Frederick G. Biomfield, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Melvill, B.D., Rector of Barnes. Westminster Abbey, special evening service, the Rev. G. H. Curteis. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus F. Phipps, M.A., Rector of Euston; Whitehall, morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; afternoon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Preacher to the Rolls.

7.0 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Preacher to the Rolls.

Monday, 27.—Battles 'of Nachod and Trautenau (the Austrians defeated by the Prussians), 1866. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany); Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Viotoria crowned, 1838. Eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich. New moon, 11.33 p.m. Meeting of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (the Bishop of Rochester in the chair), 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter, apostle and martyr. General Council summoned by the Pope, for December, 1869, 1868. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1.30 p.m.—general, 3 p.m.—promenade, 4 p.m.; Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m. Alexandra Institution for the Blind, Hanover-square Rooms (Prince Teck in the chair).

THURSDAY, 30.—Rome surrendered to the French, and fall of the Republic, 1826; meeting of Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.—Princess Alice married to Prince Louis of Hesse, 1862. Commencement of the "Dominion of Canada," 1863. Meetings: Royal Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Geological Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 2.—Visitation of the Virgin Mary. First of the annual meetings of the National Volunteer Association at Wimbledon, 1860. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m. Statistical Society, Annual Dinner, 5 30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

	Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	M m	h m 0 31	M h m 0 53	h m 1 13	M h m 1 33	h m 1 53	h m 2 12	h m 2 32	M h m 2 52	h m 3 10	M h m 3 30	h m 3 48	h m	h m 4 27

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAILY MEANS OF					THEF	RMOM.	WIND.	6 5	
DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point,	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
9 (15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Inches. 30·124 29·933 29·906 30·066	65.0 70.1 61.3 62.0 65.7 68.0	50.7 53.0 50.9 56.5 53.3 53.3	*64 *57 *70 *83 *66 *61	0-10 3 7 7 7 7	51.5 53.8 57.7 52.6 53.6 54.6 53.7	77·7 86·7 72·9 72·6 80·4 78·7 81·6	WNW. WSW. SW. 8. SW. SW. WSW. SSW. SW. WNW. NW. N. NNE. NW.	Miles, 150 270 285 215 234 165 100	In000 -350 -010 -000 -000 -000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

| Barometer (in inches) corrected | ... | 30:155 | 30:006 | 29:876 | Temperature of Air | ... | 68:49 | 75:19 | 63:35 | Temperature of Evaporation | ... | 60:49 | 64:50 | 57:95 | 57:95 | 64:50 | 57:95 | 57:95 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 57:95 | 57:95 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 57:95 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:50 | 64:

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY. — The SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, is. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine.
G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

ORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE, of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS .- The ### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is Gallery, 53, Pall-mall West, Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Galler, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE of the QUEEN, by LOWES DICKINSON, will be ON VIEW, for a FEW DAYS ONLY, at Messre. Dickinson's Galleries, 114, New Bond-street, W.

NAMELGRAPHS of CHILDREN.-Messrs.

THE FRESCOES OF MICHAEL ANGELO, in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome. The permanent Facsimiles of these marvellous works ON VIEW Daily from Twelve till Five, at the Gallery of the AUTOTYPE COMPANY (Limited) 36, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street (next door to Winsor and Newton's).

CALLERY OF PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN .- CARL SCHMIDT, of Bamberg, Bavaria, begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has OPENED, at 61, NEW BOND-STREET, a GALLERY of his well-known PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN.

WILL CLOSE JUNE 29.—SIR NOEL PATON'S MORS V JANUA VITE.—This impressive "sermon on cauvas" (by special command dedicated to the Queen) ON VIEW daily at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson). Admission, 6d. Ten till Six.

ROME.—An EXHIBITION of upwards of Eighteen direction of John Henry Parker, Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A., NOW ON VIEW in CUNDALL'S GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, Hours, Ten a.m. till Dusk, Admission, including Catalogue, 18.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—
Exhibition of PICTURES of ITALIAN SCENERY, by Cavaliere a Vertunni (of
Naples), resident of Rome; and MARBLE MEDALLIONS, by Miss Margaret Foley.
Open Daily, from Ten till Five. Admittance One Shilling.
R. F. M'NAIR, Secretary and Manager.

TINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A SLEAFORD EXHIBITION, JULY 27, 28, and 29.—The Prizes offered amount to £1500 and upwards. Entries close June 27. Prize-lists, forms of entry, &c., may be had on application to STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary. St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, May 6, 1870. DHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. - Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—Honour to Beethoven.—LAST CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, M LYI 4, Bight o'Clock. Programme selected entirely from Beethoven's Works, imphonies No. 1 and No. 9 (choral); Choral Fantasia, Pianoforte, Madame odderd; "Devrishes Chorus"; Overture, "Leonora," in C, &c. Stalls, 10s. 8d. ckets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Lamborn Cock and Co., 63, New Bond-street; M

MUSICAL UNION. — LESCHETIZKY, the eminent Pianist and Composer, is expected from St. Petersburg to play on TUESDAY NEXT. Rubinstein's Grand Trio in B flat and solos of his own composition.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER'S Last Performance but One, on TUESDAY NEXT. Quintet, in D, Mozart; Trio, B flat, Rubinstein; Quartet in G, Beethoven. Solos, Planoforte, Leschetizky. Tlekets (Half a Guinea cach) to be had of Lamborn Cock and Co., Ollivier, and Mitchell, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall.

PIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
celebration) on TUESDAY, AUG. 30; Wednesday, 31; Thursday, Sept. 1; and Friday, 2.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duchessof Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford.
Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.
By order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CORONATION DAY.—Next Tuesday—Magnificent Display of Fireworks (with Great Floral and Special Devices, Mammoth Shells, Comet, Magnesium Balloons, Batteries of Guns, &c.) and Special Dirination of Great Fountains, the entire Park, &c.

During the Afternoon Randegger's operetta, THE RIVAL BRAUTIES. Miss Edith Wyune, Miss Elena Angèle, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and other Artistes. Military Banl, and other amusements.

other amusements.

"Grand as the Fireworks are, it is only because allied with the displays of Fountains, the Terraces, Statuary, Flower Beds, and the beautiful structure of the Palace itself, that they become so utterly unsurpassable. Attempts at firework displays elsewhere sink into insignificance when compared with those given at the palace, where the place itself gives the displays their chief charm." No Extra Charge. One Shilling.

Excursions by Chatham and Dover and other Lines. Extra Trains from all stations up to the time of display, returning shortly after it.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Popular Display of Fireworks Operetta, Military Band, and innumerable Amusements, NEXT TUESDAY. CORONATION DAY-One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Gardens Radiant with Flowers.

A stroll through the shady walks in the Park most enjoyable.

Tuesday—Coronation Day, Great Popular Féte, Fireworks, Operetta, Military Band, &c. Wednesday—Great Choral Concert of the Metropolitan Schools, Choral Society, 5909 Voices—Conductor, Mr. John Hullah; Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins.—Concert at Three, on Great Handel Orchestra. "No prettier sight than that of thousands of children congregated in the vast orchestra upon these occasions."

Thursday—Handegger's Popular Operetta. "The Rival Beautics." Characters by Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Elena Angele, Mr. W. H. Gummings, &c. Monday to Friday—One Shilling days.

Saturday—Grand Summer Concert (Mülle, Nilsson and other artistes of Drary Lane Italian Opera). Half-Crown admissions now ready at all Agents', Crystal Palace, and Excter Hall. Guinea Season Tickels free on each of above days. They date from the first of the menth on which they are issued, and may be had at all entrances and agents'.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—On MONDAY, The Brief of the Court of the C

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The Original and only Recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Proprictors), all the year round, Every Night at Elight; Wednesdays and saturdays, at Three and Eight. Now entering upon the sixth consecutive year at this hall in one uninterrupted season, an instance of popularity without parallel in the world. The Great Company permaneutly increased to Forty-one Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Raised Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms not admitted. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two j for the Evening ditto, at Half-past Seven. No Fees or Extra Charges whateveever. Ladies can retain their Bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No complimentary admissions granted to this Entertainment under any circumstances whatever.

T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. — Such a Success as that achieved by Mr. CYRUS W. NEILE, the CHRISTYS' new Tenor, has rarely seen attained by any singer that has appeared in England for a great number of years past. Chroughout the very large and fashionable andience present on the occasion of his debut, ut one cpinion prevailed—as the almost electric burst of applicate which followed the contesion of his song amply testified—viz., that Mr. Neile was the fortunate possessor of one f the most pure and remarkably beautiful tenor voices ever heard.

S. WOODIN'S Great Dining-Room Scene (Three Characters at once), at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Mornings at Three. Box Office open from Ton till Five. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS will Finally Close at the AGRICULTURAL HALL on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 2; and Reopen July 4, at the Lecture Hall, Carter-street, Walworth. Exhibitions Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, June 27, and during the Week, Mr. Sothern in his Original Character in HOME. Mr. Buckstone's MARRIED LIFE Every Evening.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Every Evening, the celebrated Comedy PAUL PRY-Mrs. John Wood, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Kate Bishop, Messrs. Lionel Brough and William Farren. Every Evening, LA BELLE SAUVAGE-Mrs. John Wood, Missee Everard, Lovell; Messrs. B. Mill, Shore, and Lionel Brough. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Henry J. Byron, Miss Furtado, Mrs. Alfred Mellon. and Adelphi Company, every Evening, in THE GREEN BUSHES and THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Adelphi Scenery and Appointments.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be BOUGHT in PARIS, at 70 centimes (about 7d.) the ordinary Number, of Messrs. XAVIER and BOYVEAU, 22, Rue de la Banque.

The same firm will supply this Journal for three months at the following

rates:—In France, 10 francs; in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland, 12 francs.

The wholesale prices may be obtained of Messrs. Xavier and Boyveau; or

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870.

In one of Mr. Disraeli's most sparkling novels a member of Parliament plaintively compares the degeneracy of modern Parliaments with the chivalry of those which he recollects. He speaks of the good days when "we did not adjourn a debate," but finished it in one fierce night, 'and then went and supped at Watier's, like gentlemen.' That was written twenty years ago. Degeneracy—that is the liking to get to bed in the hours of darkness, which some persons think were intended for sleep-is spreading, and Mr. Gilpin becomes its organ, and actually asks the House of Commons not to allow new business, if fight is likely to occur on it, to be begun after one in the morning. The proposal does not seem very outrageous to anybody, and to a Parliament whose members, on the average, are men of what (when we reach fifty) we call middle age, it may have appeared rather reasonable. But nothing came of it, except that Mr. Gladstone promised to try not to bring in opposed business after half-past twelve, and said he thought the private members might take one o'clock as the hour when their zeal for the public good should yield to the prejudice for going to bed by artificial

There are some subjects on which the world agrees to say that "there is no use in talking," and, with the world's consistency, immediately proceeds to talk a good deal; and this is one of them. There is, indeed, no use in talking about it, because everything has been said that can occur to anybody. Too much work is a bad thing, almost as

bad as too little. Work after midnight is unwholesome; in fact, distressing to all but a few, who are either too strong or too weak to care for any rule. Lastly, work done at unseemly hours is not done well; though we observe that this plea was timidly urged in the House, and compliments, well deserved, were paid to the accuracy with which the officers of the House discharge their functions in unfavourable circumstances. But this latter argument was beside the question. No doubt, those able and estimable gentlemen do their very best. But it is not they who make the laws. If anybody really desires to know the condition in which our laws are turned out, let him attend a court of justice some day when a learned Judge, declaring his excessive reverence for the wisdom of Parliament, is grimly reciting the language of an Act, and indicating its self-contradiction. The Bar smiles. In the fact that men are obliged to quarrel over law there may not be much to make a Bar melancholy. When costs have been taxed there are melancholy looks somewher.

But, then, what is to be done? Given six hundred and a half of gentlemen who all deem themselves, and many of whom are justly deemed by others, to be clever, all of whom have more or less of the gift of oratory, and the desire not to hide that talent in a napkin; and given six months and no more, during certain hours of which these gentlemen-orators are invited and, in some sort, compelled to declare themselves on almost every subject that can come before them, from the demolition of a Church establishment to the incarceration of a thievish tramp, what is to be done with the inexhaustible bottle of eloquence? You cannot cork it, and you do not want to break it. The eloquence must flow, and the men must sit into the dawn; and happy is he who can sleep until it is his turn to pour the flood. That is one view of the case. It may be commonplace, but it is not the less just. We speak by book—by the volume which is called Hansard. Nobody could manage to say all that is therein set down in a much shorter time than the speakers have taken, unless every man were a compound of Sir George Grey and Mr. Charles Mathews in the matter of rapid utterance. If they will speak-and who shall forbid speech in a member of Parliament?—they must sit up late to do it.

There is another view. Parliament insists on doing

everything for itself-will not be served by the most trustworthy delegates. We all remember what a desperate struggle was made against parting with a little House of Commons jurisdiction when there was question of transferring bribery inquiries to the legal tribunals. Nothing has since been ceded, and we have observed an increase of jealousy on the part of the House even against its own Select Committees. One would think that when a principle had been adopted by the whole House, and a selection had been made from it of a group of members, chosen without party influence, and simply because those members were the fittest men to examine and report upon a scheme, the opinion of that body might be taken without challenge. But the House does not like to be bound by anybody's counsels; and the reports of the Select Committees are by no means invariably acted upon. Again, among the multifarious subjects that come before Parliament it is not the rule that topics occupy time in proportion to their importance. We would not be coarse, and say that little things please little minds; but it is certain that small things usually cause great talks. But all merely comes to this, that Parliament truly represents the nation, both in its strength and its weakness, and that Parliament men, however new members may regard the assertion as profane, are not very much wiser and better than other people; and that, though we are constitutionally bound to hold that the concrete result of Parliamentary discussion is absolute wisdom, there is something which is the reverse of wisdom in the preliminary process. There is nothing offensive to the dignity of the Legislature in our saying this-many of the members attend Albemarle-street lectures, and have learned that the process by which the chemist procures an exquisite perfume is performed with the aid of compounds whose constituents are especially unsavoury.

But we must have some scapegoat on which to lay the offence against health and sense. We can do nothing, but it is satisfactory to know why we can do nothing. That scapegoat is fashion. We have allowed fashion to lay down law as to distribution of the year, and as usual she has made an idiotic arrangement. She ordains that we pass the most beautiful part of the year in a stifling city, and when the hard labour called Society becomes a torture in an atmosphere like that in which these lines are written. Then, when winds are keen and nights are chill, she commands that we go into the country; and as certain animals are in league with her, and will be slain only in her appointed holidays, she is supported by the large class who say, "What a fine day! let us go and kill something." The Americans love talk even more than we do, but they are not such fools in regard to times and seasons, and they visit Nature at home when she is in her silver slippers, and looking her best. There are, of course, but twelve months in the year, and we do not desire to imitate the Irishman of venerable story, who, wishing to make his short blanket longer, cut off the top and sewed it on at the bottom. But if there were no fashion and no field sports we could rearrange the year in a way to allow legislative wisdom time to do its work without yawning. As matters stand, we fear that Wisdom must yawn.

The Society of Arts is about to establish examinations in political economy.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor Castle on Saturday last from Scotland.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Brooke F. Westcott, D.D., Canon of Peterborough Cathedral, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein, and Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

Monday was the thirty-third anniversary of the accession of the Queen. The day was observed at Windsor and in the metropolis with the customary honours.

The baptism of the infant daughter of Prince and Princess Christian was solemnised, at four o'clock, in the private chapel

metropolis with the customary honours.

The baptism of the infant daughter of Prince and Princess Christian was solemnised, at four o'clock, in the private chapel of the castle. There were present the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein. The Bishop of London and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The sponsors were the Queen, Princess Louisa, the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duchess of Roxburghe as proxy for Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, who were also sponsors, were unable to be present. The infant was brought into the chapel attended by Lady Susan Melville. The Queen handed the Princess to the Bishop of London, and gave her names, "Victoria Louisa Sophia Augusta Amelia Helena." After the ceremony her Majesty retired from the chapel to the Green Drawing-Room, accompanied by the Royal and distinguished guests. The signing of the baptismal register was then completed. Refreshments were afterwards served in the dining-room.

On Tuesday a state ball was given, by command of the Oueen, at Buckingham Palace to which a party of 1700 was

On Tuesday a state ball was given, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of 1700 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, the Duke of Cambridge,

the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince and Princess Teck were present.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of blue satin trimmed with tulle, fine Brussels lace, and flowers. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order.

Princess Christian wore a ball dress, colour vert du Nil, trimmed with satin and garden lilies; diamond tiara and ornaments. Orders—Victoria and Albert, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Princess Louisa wore a dress of cherry-coloured silk and white tulle, trimmed with chatelains of cactus blossoms and variegated leaves. Head-dress, cactus blossoms and diamonds. Diamond ornaments, Victoria and Albert order, the order of St. Isabel, and the Goburg and Gotha family order.

The Queen has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demonstrate.

of the Royal demesne.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A., governor to Prince Leopold, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. Thomas

Prothero, deceased.
Prince Leopold is enabled to take daily drives in the

grounds of the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present, on Saturday last, at a cricket-match, at Windsor, between the I Zingari and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards. His Royal Highness was afterwards entertained at Iuncheon, by Colonel Marshall and the other officers of the regiment, at the cavalry barracks.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louisa, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House from Cooper's Hill, near Egham.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess visited the Dulwich Picture Gallery. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to Dulwich College, where the Prince presided at the distribution of prizes to the scholars. The Prince and Princess were subsequently entertained at luncheon by the governors of the college.

college.
On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Buckingham-gate. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at an entertainment given by Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, at Strawberry-hill.
On Thursday the Prince was present at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Pender, at their residence in Arlington-street, to commemorate the opening of submarine telegraphic communi-

commemorate the opening of submarine telegraphic communication between England and India.

The Prince has been elected a member of the Royal

Athletic Club.

Prince Christian reviewed the 2nd Life Guards, at the Spital Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on Tuesday.

The Duchess of Cambridge has arrived in the Ambassadors'

Court, St. James's Palace, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-

Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace, on Saturday, from Germany.

Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein arrived on Saturday at Frogmore, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian. Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., has left Maurigy's Hotel

for Darmstadt. The Prince and Princess de Teano have arrived in Bro

The public park and gymnasium presented by Mr. Hugh Mason to Ashton-under-Lyne will be opened to-day

An Act was issued on Wednesday for the management of the War Office. New officers, to be called the Surveyor-General of Ordnance and the Financial Secretary of the War Office, are to be appointed, and to be eligible to sit in Parliament.

The annual summer fête to the inmates of Earlswood Asylum was held, on Thursday, in the grounds at Redhill, Surrey. The entertainments consisted of games, juggling, vocal and instrumental music, &c.

In the annual bluebook on the state of the slave trade, which was published on Monday, it is stated that from nearly all parts the reports are that the trade is dying out. It only exists in diminishing strength in parts of Zanzibar and a few ports on the east coast of Africa.

Ammonia gas is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, not of nitrogen and oxygen, as accidentally described in our notice of Professor Odling's lecture on the ammonia compounds of platinum in page 643 of our last week's Number.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS. Prebendary Baker to be Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of

iss, John; Curate of Holy Trinity, Brompton.
buverie, B. P.; Rector of Stanton St. Quintin's, near Chippenham.
inting, A.; Chaplain to the Leicester Union and Curate of St. Martin's,

Bunting, A.; Chaplain to the Leicester Union and Curate of St. Martin's Leicester.

Coldwell, C. S.; Curate of Ft. Matthew's, City-road.

Currey, R.; Rector of Parracombe, Devon.

Dalton, W. H.; Curate of Upper Chelsea.

Dendy, Arthur; Curate of Upper Chelsea.

Dendy, Arthur; Curate of St. Botolph's, Aldgate.

Dickson, W. E.; Prefector Theologicus in the Cathedral Church of Ely.

Eastburn, C. F.; Rector of Melbourne-cum-Holt, Leicestershire.

Erans, T.; Vicar of Llandingat.

Everett, Henry; Rector of Holy Trinity, Dorchester, Dorset.

Grindle, W. S.; Curate of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico.

Gibbon, W.W., Vicar of Wapley; Vicar of High Harrogate.

James, Horatio, Vicar of High Harrogate; Vicar of Wapley and Codrington.

Lea, Walter; Curate of St. Clement Danes.

Lyne, C. R. N., Curate; Vicar of St. John and St. George's, Exeter.

M'Comas, C. E. A.; Vicar of North Leigh, Devon.

Newbolt, W. C. E.; Vicar of Dymcck, Gloucestershire.

Rycoft, Dyson; Domestic Chaplain to Earl Mountoishel.

Swallwood, W. J.; Vicar of Claines, Worcestershire.

Stenner, John Flavell; Curate of Holloway Chapel of Ease.

Upcher, Harry Berners; Rector of Alexton, Leicestershire.

The Rev. R. G. Collingwood, M.A., Vicar of Irton, Cumberland, has been presented by his parishioners with a token of their affection in the form of a piece of plate of the value of £115. Mrs. Collingwood, of Dissington, was also presented with a beautiful timepiece.

The anniversary festival held on behalf of the funds of St. John's Foundation School, which was established for the purpose of educating the sons of poor clergy, took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Huntly. A list of subscriptions was announced amounting to upwards of £3000.

On Tuesday the Bishop of London presided over the annual meeting of the Diocesan Home Mission for the Metropolis. A report, giving many interesting details of the work carried out by the organisation, was read, and its adoption was moved by the Bishop of Ely. The Bishop of Ripon and Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new church of The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new charen of Holy Trinity at Richmond last Saturday, and afterwards was present at a luncheon in a tent erected in some adjoining grounds. The church has cost about £7000, which has been raised within the ten months since the foundation-stone was laid. The spire, however, has not yet been erected, and funds are called for to complete the building. are asked for to complete the building.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met for the first time on Wednesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for upwards of five hours. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol acted as chairman. The holy communion was administered at 11.30 by the Dean of Westminster in Henry VII.'s Chapel, and was attended by all the members of the company, with the exception of three or four, including those unavoidably absent from London owing to illness or special engagement. All preliminary arrangements connected with the form and carrying on of the work were discussed and agreed to, and some progress was made in the actual work. The company afterwards dined with the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in Portland-place.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one of the present session), on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Rev. Canon Nepean in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Brookfield, in the parish of St. Ann. Highgate; Great Strickland, in the parish of Thrimby, near Penrith, Westmorland; Hackney, All Saints'; Hammersmith, St. Matthew; and North Woolwich. Enlarging or otherwise ingreasing the second models. Hackney, All Saints; Hammersmith, St. Matthew; and North Woolwich. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bletchingdon, near Oxford; Bowers-Gifford, near Rayleigh, Essex; Britton Ferry, Glamorgan; Byfield, near Daventry; Croydon, St. Andrew, Kent; Edgcott, near Aylesbury; Harescombe, near Stroud; Kenderchurch, near Hereford; Kirby-under-Dale, near York; Knowle Hill, near Twyford, Berks; Lyonshall, near Kingston, Hereford; Swingfield, near Canterbury; and Woolley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Under very urgent circumstances the grants Swingfield, near Canterbury; and Woolley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Under very urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building a church at Travellers' Rest, in the parish of Swinbridge, near Barnstaple, Devon, and towards reseating and restoring the church at Rainham, near Sittingbourne, Kent, were each increased. A grant was also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards building a mission church at Hoxton, St. Peter's, London. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Trowbridge, St. Thomas; Hastings, St. Mary; and Shortlands, St. Mary, Kent. The special fund for school-churches is once more, unhappily, exhausted; and it was a subject of lamentation at this meeting that, although since March 31 last more than £2000, exclusive of Monday's grants, have been voted, the remittances from all scurces in the above time only amount to £622. sources in the above time only amount to £622.

The grand caravan from Mecca returned last week to Cairo and had to encamp about the city, which had not sufficient accommodation for such numbers. A vast crowd of pilgrims invaded the streets, and escorted to the citadel the carpet brought, according to custom, from the Holy Places.

The Sultan of Turkey, with great taste and good feeling has countermanded the fêtes for the anniversary of his accession, and ordered the sum designed for them to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire.—

The King of Prussia has subscribed £800 for the relief of the sufferers.

In Monday's sitting of the Council of Neufchatel, a decis was come to by 32 votes against 31 votes, in favour of complete separation between Church and State.

A Toronto despatch states that the serious drought which had prevailed there for weeks, and threatened great damage to the crops, was partially relieved by heavy showers on the 5th inst., which were general throughout Ontario.

General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., is designated for the command of the division at Aldershott, in succession to General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. Sir J. Hope Grant will assume the command in the autumn, on the termination of his services as Quartermaster-General.

Lady Geraldine Clifton, widow of Sir R. J. Clifton, formerly M.P. for Nottingham, opened the extensive collieries on the Wilford estate, near Nottingham, on Thursday week.

The provisional committee for forwarding the movement a national memorial to the late Sir James Simpson has resolved that the objects to be aimed at should be the erection of a suitable monument, including a statue, in a conspicuous situation in Edinburgh, and the establishment of an institu-tion for the treatment of the diseases of women and children, open to sufferers from any quarter.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

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Nothing, of course, has power to soothe the odium theologicum; yet if the wildest Curate (as Sydney Smith said) who ever abused Mr. Gladstone as an enemy to the Church has read the Premier's gallant defence of our Bishops-see the debate of Tuesday—that clergyman's heart must feel some remorse. If that speech be not championship, what is? Mr. Gladstone sketched a brief episcopal history, and depicted the hierarchy of the Church of England as always, and especially in dangerous times, standing up for their independence, and going to the scaffold or the prison, or "taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods" for the sake of principle. Not that their principle was always a right one—indeed, the Premier admitted that it was often wrong; but their courage and conscientiousness were undeniable. He contended, therefore admitted that it was often wrong; but their courage and conscientiousness were undeniable. He contended, therefore, that the Prelates were unjustly treated by those who would remove them from the House of Lords on the ground of their alleged subserviency to the State. His early reviewer could not have used materials with more effect, though Macaulay would have employed them as the basis of an opposite argument. Good, also, and true was Mr. Gladstone's plea that the Bishops are nearly all self-made men, who have risen by merit from among the middle classes, and are, therefore, an invaluable element of an assembly to which the majority come by accident of birth. The Bishop of Peterborough, D.C.L., who is also a wit, may say that Mr. Gladstone's motto is that of Vauban, the disestablisher of ancient fortification:—"I destroy, but I defend." But, on the whole, the Premier's speech was that of no half-hearted friend of the Anglican Establishment; and I think that the "wild Curate" may derive from the report a satisfaction which he will not display.

The fearful railway disaster near Newark is at present represented as nobody's fault, and probably may, in a sense, be fairly regarded as one of those casualties incident to a given "system." I have no intention of dwelling upon the terrible details, or of setting down the reflections which are obvious.

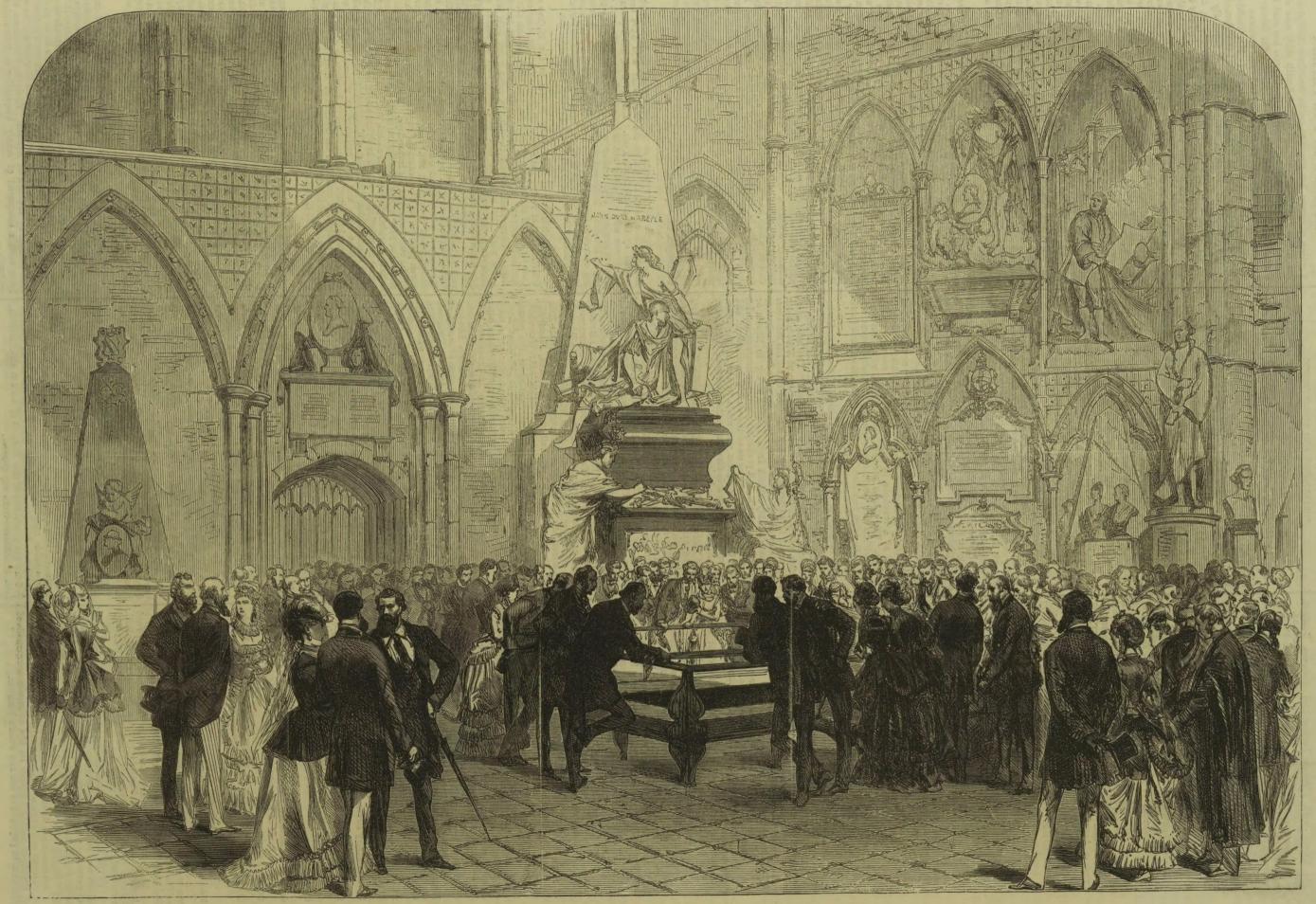
But a word on the system may be worth the saying. The onlying details, or of setting down the reflections which are obvious. But a word on the system may be worth the saying. The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, I think, frankly expressed in regard to the "excursion" trains. He did not approve of them; and, unless my memory be at fault, he had some idea of making them the subject of unfavourable taxation. It is quite certain that, whatever may be said in behalf of an arrangement that enables so many of the humbler class to make a holiday, the excursion-train is a thing entirely apart from the legitimate object of railway construction, and it interferes in an unfair manner with public convenience and greatly perils public safety. The exceptional legislation under which railway companies are autocratic was granted in the faith that the ordinary traveller, driven from the roads, would be afforded the best and safest conveyance which could be substituted for that of which he was deprived, and certainly not that dividends might be increased by monster holiday experiments. In dends might be increased by monster holiday experiments. In the present lamentable case the poor excursionists alone have been the victims; but had a train of regular travellers come upon the excursion-train juries would have been right in making a signal example. I have reason to think, moreover, that, should Parliament turn its attention to the subject, very strong "regulation" of excursion-trains would be supported by the representatives of towns which best know the moral working of the "system."

At length there appears an announcement that a subscription-list is opened in aid of the thousands who have been ruined by the great fire in Pera. This is well, but a private endeavour will certainly not be able to effect a tenth part of what is needed. The matter will surely be taken up by the city of London. Mother-city must help Mother-city. A meeting convened by our excellent Lord Mayor (I am a citizen and have a right to speak thus of my municipal sovereign) would in an hour raise a sum that would gladden the Bosphorus. in an hour raise a sum that would gladden the Bosphorus.

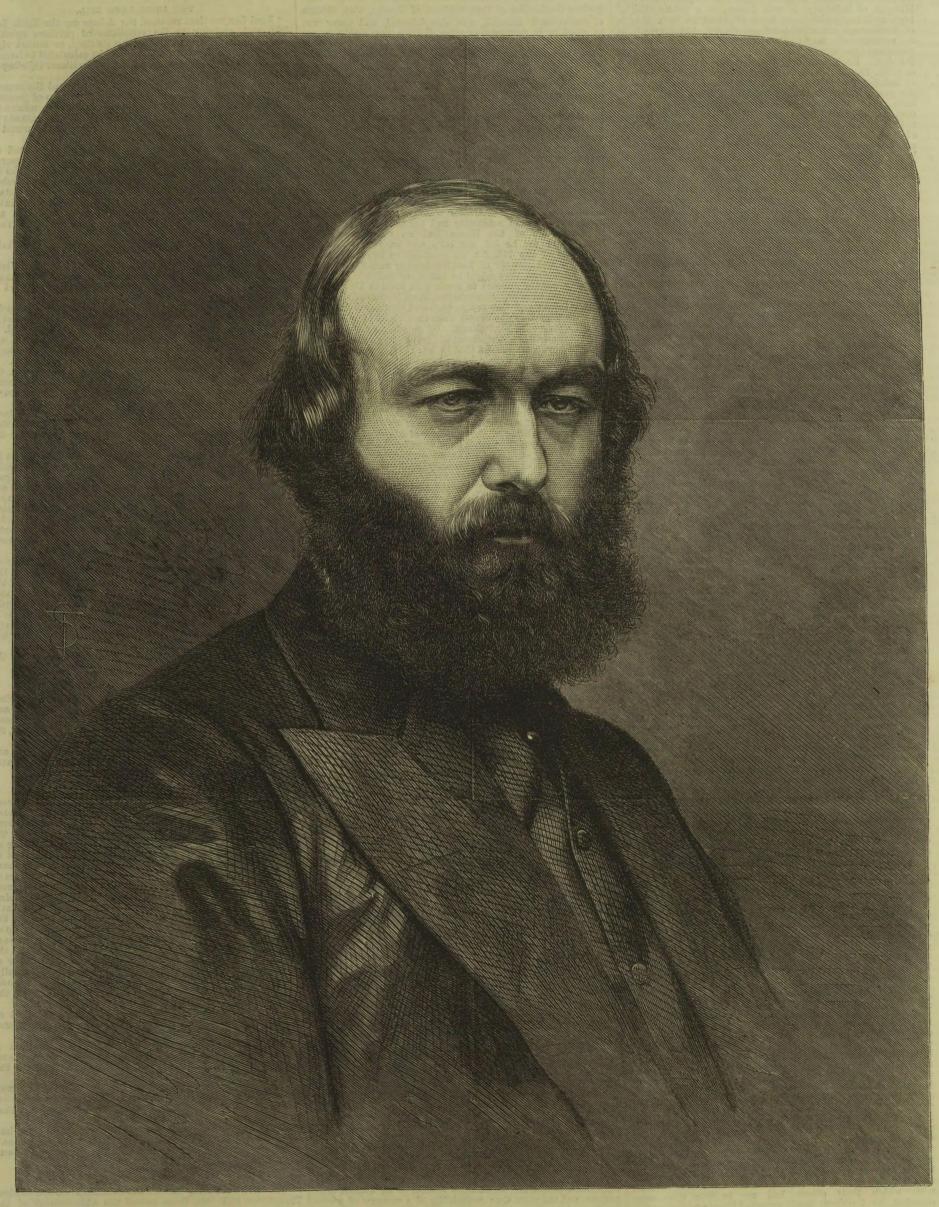
The Archbishop of Canterbury replies to the Bishop of Cloucester that it does not appear desirable that the Anglican Church should sound any answer to the blast of the Œzu-menical trumpet. It is not necessary, Dr. Tait thinks, nor do British Churchmen expect it. Herein most quiet folk will agree with the Primate, and will have also a reason of their own for biding their time. I would not willingly pen a word that should give offence to a reasonable Catholic; but it is impossible to avoid seeing what, indeed, any really reasonable Catholic must have already admitted—viz., that the Œzumenical Council is neither Œzumenical nor a Cauncil in Ecumenical Council is neither Ecumenical nor a Council, in the sense in which Trent was both. There has been a great ecclesiastical gathering, and many stately ceremonies have given pleasure to the venerable Pope, to whom no one wishes aught but comfort in his latter days. But an assembly which refuses to hear some of the best men among those who are convoked, in which discussion is stifled, and which is to proceed to decide upon a dogma which is either awful or nonsense by the same means which the House of Commons uses to settle a railway bill—a vote, and the majority to win—is palpably an ecclesiastical blunder. Let this be pointed out at the conclusion of the proceedings, and then the Council of Rome may be left to history, in which, if it makes a mark, that mark will assuredly not be of the kind made by the Council of Trent.

Will our American friends like the reason why they may have an Ambassador (if they please) so well as the intimation by Lord Clarendon that they are entitled to accredit such an Envoy? There is no cause, says his Lordship, why a Republic should not have an Ambassador. Venice had one when she was an independent republic. The omen is not felicitous, but we defy augury. Nevertheless, I fancy that Mr. Jeffreson Paick will be more than equal to the coession and will are we defy augury. Nevertheless, I fancy that Mr. Jeffreson Brick will be more than equal to the occasion, and will ex-claim in his best style, "But because an old-fashioned one-horse Italian city of an amphibious sort is said in the old almanack called history to have called her representative by a polysyllabic name, the claim of the gigantic and gloriou: Empire of the West is to be held fortified," &c. I think that in about three weeks I shall receive some comments of the kind which Mr. Jeames Plush designates as "suckastic," and they may go so far as to denounce the "insular arrogance of an elderly aristocrat."

This Jeurnal goes to Japan, and I much regret that my chinese, Sir?" asks admiringly a character in one of Douglas Jerrold's plays. "That is beside the matter, Sir. I tsach it." I cannot even do that. But one may exhort such friends at a distance as can talk to natives of Japan to assure them that the subjects of the Queen of England and India are delighted to read of the kindness with which distressed Englishmen have been treated by the men of Niphon. Their conduct seems to have been a compound of manly hospitality and feminine



THE GRAVE OF CHARLES DICKENS IN POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ADBEY



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The ceremonies and festivities of this week at the University of Oxford have been more worthy of notice than those of the same period in ordinary years, because of the first appearance of the new Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, whose portrait we have engraved.

The Most Noble Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, is well known as a public man of high abilities, which have been displayed in both Houses of Parliament, in official administration and council, as a member of the Cabinet, and in contributions to periodical literature treating of the practical affairs of the day. He is but forty years of age, having been born on Feb. 13, 1830. He is second son of the late Marquis of Salisbury, who died in April, 1868. The elder brother of the present Marquis, James Emilius William Evelyn Cecil, born in 1821, and bearing the courtesy title of Lord Cranborne, died in June, 1865. The present Marquis, who was, previously to that date, called Lord Robert Cecil, then received the name of Lord Cranborne. Upon the death of his father, two years ago, he became eighth Earl and third Marquis of Salisbury; Viscount Cranborne, of Dorsetshire; Baron Cecil, of Essingdon, Viscount Cranborne, of Dorsetshire; Baron Cecil, of Essingdon, Rutlandshire; and coheir to the Barony of Ogle. His mother, the late Marchioness of Salisbury, was daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., from whom he derives the name of Gascoyne Cecil. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1850 and M.A. in 1853, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. He sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for Stamford, from 1853 to 1868; and in Lord Derby's Ministry of 1866 was appointed Secretary of State for India, but left the Cabinet along with General Peel, Secretary of State for War, and Lord appointed Secretary of State for India, but left the Cabinet along with General Peel, Secretary of State for War, and Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in March, 1867, because they did not approve of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill. His Lordship is the writer of many able discussions of political questions in the Quarterly Review and also in the Saturday Review during the past ten years. He married in 1857, Miss Georgina Alderson, daughter of the late Sir Edward Alderson, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer; and he has four sons and two daughters. The founder of this branch of the noble house of Cecil was Robert, the younger son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, or Burleigh, the great Minister of Queen Elizabeth, whose portrait, exhibited in the Loan Collection at South Kensington, was engraved in our Journal of Oct. 6, 1867. His elder son, Thomas Cecil, was created Earl of Exeter by James I.; while Robert Cecil, also an eminent Minister of State, was created Earl of Salisbury in the same reign. Sir William Cecil was Secretary of State, and afterwards Lord High Treasurer, till near the close of Elizabeth's life; Sir Robert Cecil held both those offices after his father's life; Sir Robert Cecil held both those offices after his father's decease, and retained them long under James I. Some remarks on the different characters of the father and the son were made in the biographical memoir which accompanied our Engraving of Lord Burleigh's portrait. The portrait we now give of the present Marquis of Salisbury is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

The proceedings of Tuesday and Wednesday at Oxford will be made the subject of two principal Illustrations in our next Number, and a very brief account of them may suffice for the present. The Chancellor of the University, succeeding the late Earl of Derby in that dignified office, arrived on Monday afternoon, and held a levée in the library of All Souls' College, to receive the members of Convocation. The heads of colleges and halls, the professors, and other persons of authority, were presented to his Lordship by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls'. On Tuesday, in the Sheldonian Theatre of the University, the Chancellor took his seat as president of that learned corporation, attired in the gorgeous robes of his office, and surrounded by all the learned dons and their distinguished visitors. He delivered a Latin speech, and conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon a number of gentlemen, beginning with the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Northumberland, and including Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Francis Grant, Sir William Armstrong, and Mr. Matthew Arnold. An ode, composed for the occasion—the words by Sir Francis The Chancellor of the University, succeeding the late ode, composed for the occasion—the words by Sir Francis Doyle, Professor of Poetry; the music by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, professor of that art-was sung with great effect; and prize compositions in Greek, Latin, and English, were recited by several of the scholars. The Commemoration, properly so called, being the Festival of the Founders and Benefactors of the Colleges belonging to Oxford University, took place on Wednesday. The Chancellor was again received with a hearty welcome by the assembled graduates on the floor. received with a hearty welcome by the assembled graduates on the floor, the undergraduates in the gallery, and the visitors and other spectators. An additional number of persons were admitted to the degree of D.C.L. amongst whom were Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Duke of Richmond, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chief Justice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other persons of note. The Crewe oration was delivered by Professor Sir Francis Doyle, and the prize poems in Latin and English were recited. The opening of the new Keble College, on Thursday, was a special feature of the week's proceedings; which have included some agreeable entertainments, balls, concerts, and conversaziones, and flower shows in the college concerts, and conversaziones, and flower shows in the college gardens. Our Illustrations next week will show the scenes in the interior of the Sheldonian Theatre on both days, the Tuesday and the Wednesday, with the Undergraduates' Gallery in full force.

Keble College was opened on Thursday morning. The Bishop of Oxford (acting for the visitor), the Bishops of Rochester and Winchester, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. G. Hardy, M.P.; Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Canon Liddon, Dr. Scott, and others took part in the procession, which was of an imposing character. The Chancellor, in his rich robes, was attended by his youthful sons as train-bearers. After the chapel service, at which the new warden was formally installed, the Chancellor presided at a meeting in the college grounds. He said that they had met to commemorate the work of a man who did more than other man in history to revive the failing heart of religion. Mr. Talbot, the new warden, followed the Chancellor, and reminded the meeting that there was a tangible form in which sympathy could be expressed. Dr. Pusey paid a high compliment Keble College was opened on Thursday morning. could be expressed. Dr. Pusey paid a high compliment to the new warden. He said he trusted the name the college bore would be a talisman to its members. He concluded by moving a resolution congratulating the subscribers to the Keble Memorial fund upon the measure of success with which their efforts had up to this time been attended. Mr. Gathorne Hardy seconded the resolution, which was adopted. On the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, seconded by Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, it was resolved that endeavours should be made to mise the creation of the second. deavours should be made to raise the sum of £6000 still required to complete the works in hand and to secure liberal subscriptions for the next three years to a sustentation fund. Canon Liddon proposed and Earl Beauchamp seconded a resolution expressing gratification at the opening of a new college for perpetuating academical education de initely based upon the principles of the Church of England.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords-a retrospect. And so much must be said as this, that seldom have their Lordships shown such qualifications for sham-fighting as in the discussion on the Irish Land Bill. In conducting great measures for the Liberal Government Lord Granville always suggests a recollection of that William of Nassau, who, though a consummate General, was also defeated, and never was so great as in recuperating after disaster, invariably, to use a phrase of the "ring," coming up smiling. This time Lord Granville, though cautious, subdued, and strategic, seemed easier, possibly because he had a chief of Opposition to contend with who is not formidable (and who had on this occasion to stuff his speech with documents, so as to give it the length and specific gravity which belongs to a full-dress oration by a leader); and, besides, he felt no fear of results as far as the second reading was concerned. Probably his inward serenity (his outward calmness is never ruffled) was not disturbed by the portentous deliverance of Lord Cairns, who, without padding, spoke a folio volume of great variety, the "finis" of which was nothing direct against that stage of the measure. With him the bulk of the Peers, imitating the bad prandial custom of the Commons, went away, leaving twenty drowsy hereditary legislators to listen to words of sage advice from Lord Halifax, who has assumed in the Upper House a character which he never attained in a consummate General, was also defeated, and never was words of sage advice from Lord Halifax, who has assumed in the Upper House a character which he never attained in the Lower—that of arbitrator and suggester. Possibly the stagnant state of the House had an effect even upon Lord Grey; for he did not carp and snap into bits the provisions of the bill for his prescriptive two hours. If the mode and manner of Lord Athlumney were to be alliteratively described they might be called the pathetic natriotic. atively described, they might be called the pathetic patriotic for he generally appears to speak with tears in his eyes and with suppressed sobs. Nevertheless, there is something so real in his opinions, and they are so pure and sympathetic, that no other conclusion can be drawn than that his demeanour is in strict keeping with his feelings. Of course, a great spur was given to the debate by the advent of Lord Derby; and, somehow, it might have been fancied that he was in an unusual mood of self-assertion. At any rate, he spoke with a boldness which was unusual, and even with something akin to bitterness. He was bold when he differed decidedly from Lord Salisbury on certain points—vital ones—of the bill, and he was bitter in his denunciations of the inherent ingradicable discontented. his denunciations of the inherent, ineradicable discontentedness of the Irish character. Of course, the Duke of Argyll delivered himself, as he always does, as if he were striving to preserve the tradition of that ancestor of his of whom it said that he "was the State's great thunders born to wield;" and the Duke of Abercorn, as his manner now is, on the strength of his ex-Lord Lieutenancy, spoke as one having authority.

With tact to be admired, the third night of the discussion was given up to what may be called, without using the word offensively, the "ruck" of debaters. Irish landlord after Irish landlord was allowed, without let or hindrance, to liberate his mind to as limited an audience as could be conceived. Thus Lord Greville showed the Peers, whom he has lately joined, how an honest, sensible, modest man could acquire a position in the House of Commons; Lord Leitrim was able to show that he had not lost the art of vociferating condemnation against measures by which he is aggrieved, and he evinced a comic touch, by an excellent imitation both of voice and gesture of Lord Russell, in that noble Lord's most swelling vein. Lord Clancarty proved that time has told even on his powers of long-drawn-out opposition to Liberalism in all its forms; and Lord Powerscourt and Lord Portarlington showed that Tory Irish landlords could see more than gleams of justice and prevision in the bill. As a landowner in Ireland, on whose estates good landlordism is a tradition which, if it prevailed everywhere, would render the measure a superfluity—the Marquis of Lansdowne was able, as it were, to treat it as an enunciation of his own principles and practice. When the under-current, as it were, of the debate had flowed sufficiently long, the Earl of Carnarvon may be said to have restored its flood-tide. In so far as status and reputation were involved, of course, he did restore it to its highest condition; but really and in fact he was not much more than puny; nor was there in the matter or the manner of his reach withing to read the vigrous spinnated and of his speech anything to need the vigorous, animated, and telling address of the Lord Chancellor, which, an excellent specimen of the style of debating of twenty years ago, may be said to have been the culmination of a discussion which led only to the passing of this stage of the bill without technical obstruction.

It can hardly be said that the Commons have been firing blank cartridge, for there has been as nearly as possible a sharp ranging of the Opposition (reinforced by a contingent of the Irreconcilables below the gangway on the Liberal side) and the Ministerialists. With a sort of ecstasy, Mr. Disraeli has seen his theory of the rashness of changing front at the moment of going into action realised by his almost personal rival and opponent. The effect upon him when Mr. Gladstone suddenly, and to the surprise of everyone outside the "tiled" inner council, brought forward a new Education Bill just at the moment that the stage of Committee was to commence, was miraculous. On that occasion, as on all other occasions now, the leader of the Opposition sat looking haggard, wan, cadaverous of countenance, and, so to speak, crumpled up in bodily a sharp ranging of the Opposition (reinforced by a contingent the leader of the Opposition sat looking haggard, wan, cadaverous of countenance, and, so to speak, crumpled up in bodily attitude. But when he heard Mr. Gladstone go on, with a complexity and unintelligibility as to details, singular and unusual with him, Mr. Disraeli's sunken eye gleamed, his form became erect, and, though he preserved a calm and unmoved appearance, the kindling of his soul and the reanimation of his body were visible at least to the observant eye. When he rose he almost sprang up, and then, impromptu most certainly, he dashed off one of the most rattling, stinging, humorous, radiantly triumphant, and every way effective speeches which he has ever made. If there was one drawback to the agreeable titillation which it caused, it was a reflection that it was but the flashing of an it caused, it was a reflection that it was but the flashing of an expiring light, and that at length one had come to this, that, in describing Mr. Disraeli in this splendid burst of his more glittering qualities, one can but speak of him as "the old man eloquent." The suggestions of the scene were remarkable and exciting. Here were indications of hesitation and uncertainty exciting. Here were indications of hesitation and uncertainty on the part of a most powerful and downright Ministry; here were prospects of a coalition against this Ministry by the Opposition proper and an extreme section of its whilom supporters, and the more than probability of a measure of pressing importance being lost for the Session. There was palpable confusion and perplexity, in the midst of which Mr. Vernon Harcourt spoke with a feeble and stiff imitation of Mr. Disreeli, and Mr. Cowner Temple, who syddenly found him. Disraeli; and Mr. Cowper-Temple—who suddenly found himbisraeli; and Mr. Cowper-Temple—who suddenly found film-self the hero of the evening, inasmuch as an amendment of his had been taken up by the Government and constituted a main principle of their bill—came forward for a while to exhibit his blushing honours thick upon him. The inevitable result was the then stoppage of the bill, and the rebeginning of the ab initio.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations (No. 2) Bill and the Jewis'r United Synagogue Bill were read the second time; the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was recommitted, and the High Court of Justice Bill was read the third time and passed.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Lord Lurgan then resumed the debate on the Irish Land Bill, and, replying to the criticisms of previous speakers, explained and defended the Ulster custom, or tenant right. The bill of the Government he thought calculated to improve the position of both tenant and labourer without injuring the interests of the landlords.

Lord Dunsany, on the other hand, pronounced the measure Lord Dunsany, on the other hand, pronounced the measure a grave and an intolerable attack upon the rights of property, and warned their Lordships that if the principles involvel in it were applied to Ireland they must eventually be extended to the rest of the kingdom. He hoped, therefore, it would be materially amended in its future stages.

Lord Greville, adverting to the Ulster custom, pointed out that wherever it existed there would be found a prosperous tenantry, with landlords sure of their rents. Much of the distress megaling amongst the occupiers in other parts of Ireland

tress prevailing amongst the occupiers in other parts of Ireland was attributable to the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act. He emphatically thanked the Government for introducing the principle of compensation for disturbance, and urged them on no account to abandon that portion of their

The Earl of Leitrim regarded the bill as an unwarrantable

measure of spoliation.

The Earl of Lichfield, whilst objecting to legalise Ulster tenant-right, nevertheless recommended that the bill should be passed with no material alteration of principle, and as speedily as possible.

The Earl of Clancarty declared that the bill would deprive

Ine Earl of Chancarty declared that the bill would deprive the landlord of the management of his property, give rise to litigation and ill-feeling, and utterly fail to pacify Ireland.

Lord Powerscourt took an opposite view of the matter, and argued that the measure would do no harm to the just landlord, whilst it would restrain the harshness of the unjust.

The Earl of Portarlington, while admitting that in the present condition of Ireland the Government had no alternative but to grapple with the land question was not averaged. tive but to grapple with the land question, was, not prepared to accept the measure without considerable modification.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, as a large proprietor of land, was prepared to give the measure his support, especially that portion of it which gave compensation to the tenant for dis-

turbance of occupation.

The Earl of Carnarvon announced his intention to vote for the second reading, in the hope that the measure would pacify Ireland and put an end to mischievous agitation. With regard to the principle of the bill, however, it was exceptional and retrograde, and he doubted whether it could be defended upon any ground of political economy. Passing next to a criticism of the cardinal points of the measure, the noble Earl objected to the clause giving compensation for disturbance of occupation, which he characterised as the transfer of property rights from the landlord to the tenant. rights from the landlord to the tenant.

The Lord Chancellor, having answered the arguments of

Lord Cairns, remarked upon the anomalous nature of the Opposition, as shown by the circumstance that portions of the bill which the Marquis of Salisbury had expressed his approval of were those which the Earl of Derby had most vigorously denounced. He reminded their Lordships that there was a general agreement among them that legislation was necessary, and he appealed to them not to make alterations in the bill and he appealed to them not to make alterations in the bill which would deprive it of its beneficent character.

After a few words from the Duke of Rutland against the

bill, the second reading was agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

At the morning sitting Mr. Forster gave some explanations of the most recent amendments to the Education Bill; and some time was spent in discussing the artistic value of some of the pictures in the Turner Room in the National Gallery, the procedure of courts-martial, and other matt

The Local Government Supplement Bill, the Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill, and the Salmon Acts Amendment

Bill were passed through Committee.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.

On the House reassembling at nine o'clock, Mr. M. Torrens directed attention to the continued want of employment among the working classes in several of the great towns, and moved the working classes in several of the great towns, and moved a resolution to the effect that this state of things called for the special consideration of the House, with a view to devising an immediate remedy. To show the extent to which want of employment prevailed, the hon. member adduced the testimony of clergymen, manufacturers, builders, and other employers of labour in various districts of the metropolis and in other great centres of population, all of a concurrent character. Glancing at the means of relief, he indicated the reclamation of waste lands, a more equitable distribution of burdens, and, as the Government declined to assist emigration, the opening up of Government declined to assist emigration, the opening up of new markets abroad, the provision of facilities for the passage at a cheap rate of workmen from England to Canada and the Australias, and the giving encouragement to the outflow of our superabundant capital and labour to the colonies generally.

Lord G. Hamilton seconded the motion, and cited the poorlaw returns as to the great increase of pauperism during the last few years in its justification.

Mr. Goschen contended that the statements of want of employment were exaggerated, and that in the great towns trade was generally reviving.

Mr. Hornby denied that the cotton trade was in a prosperous condition, while Mr. Pease and Mr. Fothergill correlated the example. roborated the representations of Mr. Goschen, so far as the iron trade was concerned.

Mr. Newdegate urged that, so far as Birmingham and Coventry were concerned, there had not been any substantial revival of trade, and attributed much of the depression that prevailed to the operation of the French Treaty.

Sir J. C. Lawrence also contended that Mr. Goschen had taken too hopeful a view of the state of the working classes.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, the debate was, at one

o'clock, adjourned.

CLERICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Hibbert having moved the Committee on the Clerical Disabilities Bill, Mr. Cross moved the adjournment of the debate, but on a division was defeated by 99 to 47.

Mr. Beresford-Hope then moved that the bill be referred

on Select Committee, contending that it ought to be re-cast, so that it should apply only to those who had the actual cure of souls. Mr. Hibbert thought that after the House had sanctioned the second reading by a majority of eighty, the proper course would be for Mr. Beresford-Hope to bring up a plause on the report to give effect to his views. Mr. Case clause on the report to give effect to his views. Mr. Cross insisted that the clergy had not had time to express their opinion upon a measure which affected their interests so

materially. After further discussion, Mr. A. Guest moved the adjournment of the debate, but the motion was negatived by 74 to 30. A subsequent motion by Mr. Pell for adjournment was defeated by 73 to 28, as was another by Mr. Raikes by 69 to 24. Neither side feeling disposed to give way, a number of divisions followed, and, after eleven in all had been taken, the House divided on the question that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, which was negatived by 70 to 15.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the bill was com-

mitted pro fermâ.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

Earl Russell moved an address to the Crown expressing Earl Russell moved an address to the Crown expressing satisfaction with the spontaneous expressions of loyalty which have lately emanated from various colonies and praying for a Royal Commission to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of the Queen's dominions. Lord Russell did not doubt the courage or skill of the troops of the Dominion, but he was afraid that if a war broke out between England and the United States the absence of English troops from Canada would be disastrous. Lord Northbrook and Earl Granville vindicated the policy of the Government, and the latter remarked that the ease with which the Canadia volunteers had routed the "contemptible filibusters" who had lately crossed the border showed that the Dominion could protect itself. At the same time, if the colonies were attacked, it itself. At the same time, if the colonies were attacked, it would be the duty of England to defend them. The motion was withdrawn, after some remarks by Earl Grey.

The Felony Bill was passed through Committee, and the Union of Benefices Bill was read the third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Lords' amendments to the Bridgwater and Beverley Disfranchisement Bill were agreed to; and the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Bill and the Stamp Duty on Leases Bill were read the third time and passed.

EDUCATION.

The debate on the Government Education Bill was prefaced by two important answers which were given during question time by Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone. The former said there was no probability that the local rate to be levied under the bill would exceed threepence in the pound; and the latter made still clearer his previous intimation that the Government had severed the tie between the local educational boards and the voluntary schools.

the voluntary schools.

The discussion was opened, in an immensely-crowded House, ly Mr. H. Richard, who moved, as an amendment to the order of the day, that the grants to existing denominational schools should not be increased, and that, in any national system of elementary education, the attendance should be everywhere compulsory, and the religious instruction supplied by voluntary effort, and not out of public funds. Declaring that he was wholly disappointed at the bill of the Government, even in its altered share. Mr. Richard contended that all denominational wholly disappointed at the bill of the Government, even in its altered shape, Mr. Richard contended that all denominational schools should be maintained as voluntary schools, and that the denominational system was incompatible with any national system of education. He proposed that the State should give a literary and scientific education, and leave to the various Churches the task of imparting religious instruction; and this Mr. Gladstone himself had admitted to him was the only logical method of satisfying the objections of the Nonconformists, whilst it showed no disrespect to religious feeling or formists, whilst it showed no disrespect to religious feeling or

formists, whilst it showed no disrespect to religious feeling or a desire to obstruct religious teaching.

Sir C. Dilke, in seconding the motion, spoke strongly in favour of the compulsory principle, and predicted for the Ministerial measure in its present shape nothing but unpopularity. He also pointed out that neither in its title nor in its preamble did it pretend to be a national education scheme.

Mr. Hardy reminded the House that the religious difficulty was one that had not sprung from the people, but was a grievance that had gone down from London into the country, where it would not have been felt and would not have disturbed the public mind, unless those who were at head-quarters had given the signal. Referring to the objects of the League, Mr. Hardy observed that their aim was to get rid of all religious teaching, though by an act of gracious benevolence they would allow the Bible to be read without word of comment. As to the rate-aided schools, he owned he was surprised that Mr. Gladstone should have acceded to the amendment of that Mr. Gladstone should have acceded to the amendment of Mr. Cowper-Temple, inasmuch as it took away the only protection there was in the catechisms, creeds, and formularies of different Churches, and gave to the schoolmasters unlimited

different Churches, and gave to the schoolmasters unlimited power to teach what they pleased.

Mr. Melly criticised the Ministerial amendments, and, alluding to the religious difficulty, remarked that the tone of the public mind was impatience of the creeds of men and a very great affection for the teaching of Holy Writ.

Mr. Morley made a speech in favour of conciliation and compromise, but expressed himself a decided opponent to au exclusively secular system, and added that all his experience proved that the people in the mass were opposed to it.

Mr. Beresford-Hope discussed the amendments of the bill in a tone of general approval, but declared himself firmly opposed to the prohibition of religious teaching.

Dr. Playfair said that all his experience went to prove that the apprehensions entertained as to the religious difficulty were altogether mythical. He gave his support to the bill in its

altogether mythical. He gave his support to the bill in its

Sir J. Pakington objected to the abolition of the "year of

Sir J. Pakington objected to the abolition of the "year of grace," and approved of the exclusion of catechisms and formularies from the rate-assisted schools.

Mr. Forster replied to the arguments of Mr. Richard, whose amendment, he said, was susceptible of so many different interpretations as to make it difficult to grasp its real significance. He explained and defended the change made in the bill by the Government, and said he could give no sanction to mysely secular teaching. purely secular teaching

On the motion of Mr. Miall the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland took the oath and his seat as Baron O'Hagan in the Pecrage of the United Kingdom.

Their Lordships discussed at great length the Married Women's Property Bill. Lord Cairns has charge of the measure, and he spoke of it as being necessary, in order to meet cases of undoubted hardship. The bill found, however, very few friends. Lord Westbury said that it went to an extravagant length; whilst the learned Lord who presides over the Divorce Court thought that it would do far more evil than good, and that an extension of the present system of granting. the Divorce Court thought that it would do far more evil than good, and that an extension of the present system of granting protection orders to deserted wives would be sufficient. Lord Shaftesbury admitted that there were evils which called for correction, but the bill went too far. Lord Lyveden and the Duke of Cleveland condemned the bill. Eventually it was read the second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was read the third time and record.

The Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill, the Felony Bill, and the Drainage and Improvement of Lanks Supplemental Bill were passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

EDUCATION.

The House had a morning sitting to push on the Elucation Bill. The adjourned debate on Mr. Richard's amendment was

Mr. Miall, who protested against the moral coercion attempted by Mr. Forster in throwing on the dissentients from the new bill the responsibility of postponing the settlement of the question. The obstacles which had arisen he preferred to attribute to the mingled precipitation and delay, and in the latest stage to the mystery which had marked the conduct of the bill. The new scheme, which he described as a denominational system, assisted by rate-aided schools, would not last twenty years: it was opposed to the general current of opinion; and though he admitted the services of the denomination. inational schools, the country, he asserted, was disappointed at seeing a new germ of vitality given to them, and would have preferred to merge them in a truly national system of

Sir C. B. Adderley opposed the amendment, and arguel in favour of restricting as much as possible the area of the religious difficulty and for avoiding to the utmost interference

with the existing schools.

Mr. V. Harcourt, being an advocate of unsectarian and secular education, said he should decline to vote for either bill or amendment.

or amendment.

Mr. Cowper-Temple spoke in support of the bill as amended by the acceptance on the part of Ministers of the motion he had placed on the paper, which would render the education religious instead of secular.

Lord R. Montagu insisted that religious teaching must be given in the schools, and if that were done such teaching must be denominational. As to Mr. Richard's amendment, it would strike a blow at every religious school in the country and violate the fundamental principle of religious liberty.

It was urged, on the other hand, by Mr. O. Morgan that the amendment of Mr. Richard was the only logical and the only possible solution of that difficulty.

only possible solution of that difficulty.

Mr. M'Arthur opposed the amendment of Mr. Richard, though he felt the Government had made a mistake in proposing to increase the grant to denominational schools.
On the motion of Mr. Dixon the debate was adjourned.

On the House reassembling, at nine o'clock, Mr. Somerset On the House reassembling, at nine o'clock, Mr. Somerset Beaumont asked leave to bring in a bill to relieve Bishops, hereafter to be consecrated, from attendance in Parliament. He contended that his proposal was alike reasonable and opportune, and that the presence of these right rev. persons in the House of Lords was advatangeous neither to Church nor State. Mr. Locke-King seconded the motion. Sir W. Lawson would have been better pleased with the motion had it gone further and proposed to turn the whole of the Bishops out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone strenuously opposed the motion; and, after a brief reply by Mr. Beaumont, the motion was 1923after a brief reply by Mr. Beaumont, the motion was nogatived by 158 to 102.

On the motion of Mr. W. Johnstone, leave was given to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to the municipal franchise in Ireland.

Mr. Gilpin next called attention to the unusually late sittings of the house during the present Session, and the necessity of imposing some check upon proceeding with opposed business after twelve o'clock. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was rejected by 101 to 83.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

A question of Lord Milton elicited from Mr. Ayrton that he should not press his Kensington-road Bill this Session.

The Medical Officers' Superannuation Bill was read the second time, after an amendment for its rejection had been negatived, on a division, by 120 to 23.

Sir G. Jenkinson's bill, allowing an appeal to criminals

Sir G. Jenkinson's bill, allowing an appeal to criminals sentenced to capital punishment, was on the second reading negatived without a division.

Next, Mr. W. Fowler moved the second reading of the Brokers (City of London) Bill, the object of which is to relieve the brokers of the City from the thraldom of the Corporation, and the Court of Aldermen in particular, in the shape of special contract, requirement of security, and, above all, payment of large fees, which add a round sum to the revenues of the City. The seconder was Mr. Baring, who gave the full weight of his opinion to the propriety of the measure. The debate was adjourned. debate was adjourned.

The Public Health (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Mortgages (No. 2) (Stamp Duty) Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY.

The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill passed through Committee.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

On the motion to go into Committee on this bill.

Lord Lucan condemned those clauses by which the Government propose to give assistance to tenants in the purchase of their holdings. To find so radical a measure they must go further back than the French Revolution. The Government were chiefly responsible for the existing state of things in Ireland, and for the meetings which had been held about the Fenian prisoners. He charged the Premier with having been the cause of the agitation that had taken place. The effect of the bill would be that landlords would lose all control over the management of their estates, and they would probably become absentees; and undoubtedly all the present friendly relations between landlord and tenant would be disturbed.

Earl Granville declined to follow the noble and gallant

relations between landlord and tenant would be disturbed.

Earl Granville declined to follow the noble and gallant Lord in his invective against the Government on a subject which had been fully discussed on the second reading of the bill. He was at a loss to know why his noble friend did not then make the speech which he had just delivered.

The House then went into Committee on this bill, when the amendments of which Lord Dartres and the Earl of Lichfield had given notice were withdrawn.

On clause 1, the Duke of Richmond moved, in line 25, after Act, to insert, "if the Court shall be of opinion that his doing so involves no injustice or breach of contract towards his landlord," the effect of which would be that the option given

landlord," the effect of which would be that the option given to tenants to claim compensation under the Ulster custom, or under the other clauses of the bill, should be conditional on the claim not involving breach of contract or injustice to the landlord. Earl Granville thought the amendment unon the claim not involving breach of contract or injustice to the landlord. Earl Granville thought the amendment unnecessary. Lord Cairns said that a tenant might have forfeited his right to the Ulster custom by a violation of its conditions and then claim under the other clauses. Lord O'Hagan regarded the bill as the best and wisest measure which had ever been brought in on that subject, and as a measure of compensation from a noble and generous people for past evil legislation. He appealed to the House to pass the bill intact as regarded its main principles with the full consciousness that they would promote the peace and prosperity of Ireland and reconcile the people to the government of England. He deprecated the amendment as bin ling the Court too strictly in points which involved the forfeiture of

the tenant's rights. The amendment was opposed by Lord Westbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Argyll, and was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Oranmore, Earl Granville stating that the Government would take the subject into consideration before bringing up the report. The Duke of Richmond withdrew the amendment. Clause I was then agreed to.

Clause 2 was agreed to, the amendments to it being with-

drawn.
On clause 3, which provides for compensation in the absence of custom, the Duke of Richmond objected to the scale the Government had laid down, particularly with regard to small holdings; and moved an amendment reducing the maximum compensation to small holders, from seven years to six years rent and the amount from £10 holdings to £4 holdings, and to reduce the five years' scale to holdings of £20 instead of £30, which, on a division, was carried by a majority, the numbers being 92 to 71.

The Earl of Lichfield then moved that in cases where the

rent had been raised in consequence of improvements effected by the landlord a deduction should be made in the annual sum claimed as the rent, for the purposes of compensation, not exceeding five per cent interest on the sums so expended in improvements effected by the landlord, and that there would be a presumption, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the increase was in consequence of the expenditure. The amendment was strongly opposed by the Government, but, on a division was carried by a majority of 113 to 12.

division, was carried by a majority of 113 to 12.

Viscount Clancarty moved to add to the paragraph providing that no tenant of a holding of £10 and claiming four years' rental, or a tenant of a holding above £10 and claiming more than five years' rent, should be entitled to a separate claim, except for permanent buildings or reclamation of land, "Provided that no compensation under this section shall be allowed to any tenant under notice to quit for habitual drunkenness, vice, or immorality, or for having after the passing of this Act been convicted of felony or misdemeanour; and also when a landowner, in order to make a redistribution of his land requisite for the improvement of the estate, no tenant shall receive componsation unless he can show that he has suffered loss by the change made." After some discussion the latter part of the amendment was agreed to.

The Duke of Richmond moved an amendment to the second subsection of clause 3 prohibiting the subletting of land in conacre. The amendment was opposed by the Government, but on a division taking place it was carried by a majority of

The Duke of Richmond then moved an amendment to the same subsection, prohibiting a tenant subletting his farm to a man who was objectionable to the landlord, and forfeiting his right to compensation if he did so. After a lengthenel dis-cussion, the debate was adjourned—Earl Granville undertaking to bring in an amendment on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

Mr. T. Chambers gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move that it was for the interests of the Church that the unrepealed clauses of the Act of Uniformity should be struck out of the statute-book.

struck out of the statute-book.

Sir J. Pakington announced his intention to move amendments in Committee on the Education Bill to provide that the school managers should have power to regulate their own "time table;" and that Scriptural teaching should take place daily, but that no formulary or catechism of any particular religious denomination should be taught.

Sir J. Pakington inquired whether it was true that Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. E. J. Reed had resigned the positions they held in connection with the Board of Admiralty. Lord J. Hay said that, as no notice of the question had been given he was not in a position to answer it.

given, he was not in a position to answer it

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The House resumed the debate on the motion for going into Committee on this bill.

Mr. Dixon complained that the bill, instead of establishing universally free schools, only gave free admission to the very poorest class, and in such a way that the reception of the favour would seem to multiply absolute pauperism. In reference to the religious difficulty this had been met by the Government in such a manner as to cause the Noncomformist body to rise up and protest against it; and with respect to the school boards, instead of their being thoroughly incorporated in the national system, they were only to be partially established, and the districts in which they were wanting would lose all the advantages that might otherwise be obtained. Again, the mode in which it was proposed to apply the compulsory principle was most unsatisfactory; and the result would be, that while the large towns would adopt it, it would be rejected by the rural districts. As to the denominational system as dealt with by the bill, it was so bad that it would be impossible to make it work advantageously. To grant permission to teach sectarian religion would necessarily give rise Mr. Dixon complained that the bill, instead of establishmission to teach sectarian religion would necessarily give rise to constant controversy, while it would fail to advance the interests of the children taught in the several schools. In giving his hearty support to the amendment of Mr. Richard, he trusted that the votes which he and others might give

he trusted that the votes which he and others might give would not be regarded as factious.

Mr. Secretary Bruce, in defending the measure, urged that, if Parliament had now been called upon for the first time to establish a national system of training, they would have had no refuge but in a secular system. The present measure was only intended as supplementary to the existing plan, and which the Government had merely professed to extend into districts that had not been supplied with tuition so fully as to test the national feeling on this subject. The discussion of test the national feeling on this subject. The discussion of this question, he complained, had been much too exclusively confined within the domain of theological controversy, and he expressed a hope that it would be speedily removed from such narrow limits; and that they would go into Committee with the full and determined purpose of making the bill one that would be satisfactory to the country at large and worthy of so distinguished a body as the British House of Commons.

Mr. Hibbert supported the measure.

Mr. E. S. Gordon spoke in favour of the amendment. Mr. E. Barnard condemned the amendment as impracticable.

Viscount Sandon said the cry of "squire and parson" had been too much dwelt upon of late, and he was afraid with invidious and mischieveus effect. What the Education Bill had mainly to deal with was that floating population who could get no good influences except they got them at so look. He would carnestly ask the House to put aside party and petty feelings and join in establishing a scheme that should give the nation a Christian and solid education.

Mr. Winterbotham admitted that the opposition to the

measure rested with the Dissenters, but there was good reason

for this opposition.

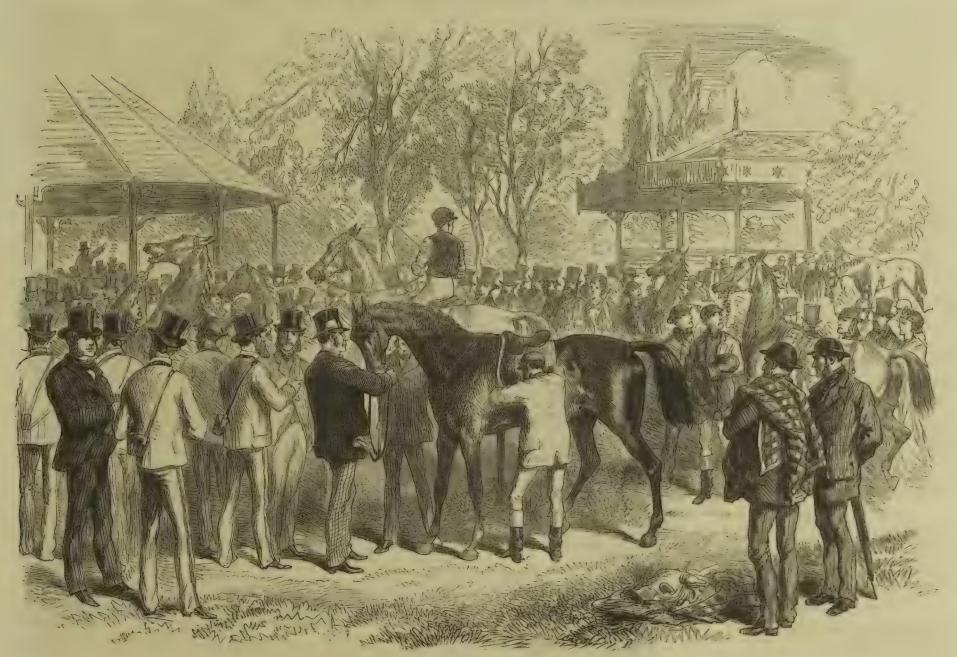
Lord John Manners said the support of the Government bill was mainly founded on its undenominational principle, a principle to which he was opposed. He did not approve of the changes made in the original bill, and no valid argument had been brought forward in their favour.

On the motion of Mr. Walter the debate was aljourned.



THE BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE END OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT. SER PAGE 663.

THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.



SADDLING THE FAVOURITES.



THE WINNER LED TO THE WEIGHING PLACE.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

This year's race for the Grand Prix de Paris is the eighth which has been run since the prize first instituted, in 1863; and during period five have been won by horses belonging to French stables, and the remainder carried off by what the French style "the horses of perfidious Albion." The French are, of course, in glorious spirits at the victory of Sornette, who has, it is said, avenged the defeat of Waterloo, while we, on the other hand, are supposed to be in a tremendous rage, and to lost a deal of money, which the Figaro tells its readers has been pocketed by French betting men. The attendance this year was even more numerous than on previous occasions especially in the enceinte du pesage, or weighing inclosure, where it was quite impossible obtain even standing-room on the Grand Stand.

One of our Illustrations represents the saddling of the favourites, behind the betting-shed, a short time previous to the race, surrounded by their owners, trainers, and attendants, and number of bookmakers and betting-men, who make a point of assisting at this ceremony in order to ascertain the condition of the horses. The excitement on the present occasion was more apparent than is usually the case, probably on account of almost everyone being desirous to catch a glimpse of the English horses one of which it was rumoured had been "pulled" at the Derby, in order that his owner might obtain odds against him at the Grand Prix. Our second Engraving represents the return of the winner to the weighing-room, which is situated on the ground floor of the Jockey Club tribune, in front of which both horse and rider were vigorously cheered by a fashionable crowd. Nor did their enthusiasm end here for no sooner had the jockey left his saddle than he was surrounded by a score or two of people, all of whom insisted on shaking his hand, in spite of his endeavours to reach the scales; and the reeking mare, which listened quietly enough to all the noise, was stroked and patted by everyone, until the trainer managed to get her away under the escort of three or four sergens-de-ville.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Post says that the long litigation with reference to the succession to the Belhaven peerage has resulted in judgment having been given in favour of the claim of Lieutenantolonel Robert William Hamilton (late of the Grenadier Guards), to be served heir male to the late Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

On Thursday morning judgment was given n the Exchequer Chamber in the case of Phillips v. ex-Governor Eyre," argued before the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the sittings after Hilary Term in this year, on error from the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that the action was brought to recover damages for the arrest and imprison-ment of the plaintiff in October, 1865, during the progress of the outbreak in Jamaica, and while the island was under the proclamation of martial law. The defence put forward was that although, as a general principle, a right of action might subsist in this country for an injury done in a colony, the right in this case had been taken away by the Act passed by the Colonial Legislature indemnifying the Governor and his officers from the consequences of acts done in order to put an end to the rebellion in districts in which martial law had been proclaimed. This defence was demurred to, upon the ground that a right of action vesting in the courts of this country could not be abrogated by the Act of a colonial Legislature But the Court of Queen's Bench, constituted by Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Lush and Hayes, after taking time to consider their judgment, unanimously overruled the de-murrer, holding that it was perfectly com-petent for the local Legislature by ex post facto legislation to indemnify the Governor for tortuous acts done in the suppression of the rebellion; and that, as the right of action in the colony itself had been thus taken away, followed that no action was maintainable in England. Error having been brought upon the judgment so pronounced, and the question argued at great length, the judgment of the appellate court, constituted of Judges from the Court of Common Pleas and the Exchequer, was at length delivered, and was to the effect that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench should be affirmed. The judgment of the Court, which was a very long one, was drawn up by Mr. Justice Willes, and was read by the learned Judge read by the learned Judge

Vice-Chancellor Stuart had before him, on Thursday, the case of "Mills v. the Buenos Ayres Railway Company." This was a motion Ayres Railway Company." This was a motion to restrain the directors of the company from raising a sum of £10,000 by the issue of debentures. The plaintiffs alleged that the company from the com pany had for several years been largely indebted to them in respect of contract work, and that, instead of paying their claim, the directors had distributed the funds of the company among the guaranteed preference shareholders, and intended to distribute the produce of the proposed debentures in that way. It was con-tended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the company would not be justified in incurring a new debt until the claim of the plaintiffs was satisfied. The Vice-Chancellor said it was plain that the directors had proceeded in a wholly unauthorised manner, and an injunc-tion in the terms of the notice of motion must be granted until further order. Moreover, the plaintiffs must have liberty to serve a short notice of motion for a decree for an account.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thurs day, the case of "Warter v. Lord Sondes and

Others," which was an action against the former directorate of the London, Chatham, Dover Railway Company damages for losses incurred by the plaintiff through speculations in the company's shares, in which he was induced to embark through certain alleged wilful mis-statements put in circulation by the defendants, was specially fixed for trial. There is no doubt that, if the case had been tried out, it would have occupied a good many days; but at the sitting of the Court a consultation took place between the opposing counsel, and the result was that a settlement was come to—the terms of which, however, did not transpire.

The suit in the Arches Court of the charges against Mr. Bennett for heresy, which has occupied three days, was concluded last Saturday. The Dean (Sir R. Phillimore) said it was a case of the greatest importance, affecting others besides Mr. Bennett, and he must therefore take time to consider his judgment.

Mr. Justice Willes decided, last Saturday, in the case of the action brought by Mr. Leonard Edmunds against the Treasury, that the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt does not cover the case of debts due to the Crown; he therefore refused to order Mr. Edmunds's release. An application on the part of the Treasury for the postponement of the trial was

The trial of the case of "Nightingale v. Mercer" was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The action was brought by Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., against his son-in-law, Major Mercer, formerly of the 94th and now of the 85th Regiment, to recover a sum of £750 for necessaries supplied recover a sum of £750 for necessaries supplied to Mrs. Mercer (Sir Charles's daughter) during a number of years, consequent upon the refusal of Major Mercer to make adequate provision for his wife. The parties had been married nearly fourteen years, and during all that period they lived together a very short time. The defence to the action was that the lady had persistently refused to fulfil her duties as a wife and to accept the home in India offered her by her husband. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, £750. amount claimed, £750.

Mr. Samuel Greenway Finney, late manager the English Joint-Stock Bank, now in liquidation, has been adjudicated a bankrupt. His debt to the bank is £3600.

The bankruptcy of Mr. W. H. Cotterill, solicitor, of Throgmorton-street, who lately absconded, came before Mr. Registrar Roche on Wednesday. The liabilities amounted to £150,000, and there are in effect no assets.

At Basinghall-street, Mr. Registrar Pepys had before him the case of Herbert Barry, described as a financial agent, of Old Broadstreet. His liabilities are considerable, upwards of £50,000; no assets. The liabilities had been incurred in connection with the Russian Ironworks Company, the Cotton Manufac-turing Company, the Petroleum Company, Western Virginia, and other companies. The assignees asked for additional accounts, showing how the large deficiency had arisen, and an adjournment for this purpose was ordered. It transpired that the bankrupt had been the managing director of the Russian Ironworks Company at Moscow, of which he had held the lease, but he had given up possession of it.

Mr. Moreton, a Liverpool attorney, left his wealth, which was considerable, to Dr. Goss, a Roman Catholic Bishop, without providing for his family, upon which the widow commenced proceedings. Dr. Goss offered her £200 a year, which she accepted. But the validity of the will was disputed by other relations; and Lord Penzance has decided that the witnesses of Dr. Goss had failed to prove the testamentary capacity of the deceased, and has pronounced against the will, reserving the question of costs.

Mr. Baron Bramwell's decision about the costs in the Bristol election petition is that each party shall pay their own.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Saturday. the progress of business during the afternoon was materially, though not unpleasantly, impeded by the warbling of the artistes and the shouting of the choir engaged at the concert given by Messrs. Gye and Mapleson in the Floral Hall, which is situated next door to the police court. When a poor unfortunate appealed for pity, her voice was drowned by Patti, and occasionally the magistrate seemed more absorbed by the latter than the former. Indeed, the close proximity of the Floral Hall Indeed, the close proximity of the Floral Hall to Mr. Flowers, and the applause of the audience assembled in the former, led occasionally to the suspension of the graver business of the court.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, a cabman was fined 1s. and 23s. costs for not having immediately provided for the dis-infection of his cab after having conveyed in it a smallpox patient.

At Wandsworth Police Court, last Saturday, Frederick John Turner, butler, and Alfred Cummings, police constable, V division, were charged with maliciously damaging a pier glass and other property in the house of Mr. glass and other property in the house of Mr. Richard Valpy, of Heathlands, Wimbledon, and also with stealing several bottles of wine. Mr. Arthur Valpy, the son of the prosecutor, said that shortly before four o'clock on Thursday morning he and his father's family returned home from a party; and they were admitted by Turner, who was the butler. About half-past five o'clock he was awoke by a tremendous crashing noise, and heard his father call out, "Who's there?" Witness got up, and on looking into the drawing-room got up, and on looking into the drawing-room

he saw that the pier glass had fallen down. He then went into the dining-room, which was in great confusion, three panes of glass being broken, and other things strewn about. He and his father proceeded to the pantry, where they found the butler intoxicated. They re-turned to the drawing-room and saw the chandelier and lamps broken, as if something had been thrown at them. Two flower-pots which had stood in the hall were in the fireplace. The prosecutor said he in the fireplace. The prosecutor said he was awoke by an extraordinary noise which he at first attributed to a storm. His bed-room was over the drawing-room. He went down stairs, and met a policeman coming out of the drawing-room. He told him to leave his house. Witness opened the door and he went away. His groom found fourteen full bottles of different kinds of wine near Turner's bedstead in the pantry, also three empty champagne bottles. Inspector M·Laren took the butler into the drawing-room, and asked him whether he could account for its extraordinary appearance. He said, "No; it's a perfect phenomenon." Sergeant Casserley said he was sent by the inspector to look for Cummings, but he could not find him until half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when he found him asleep, in a garden near the prosecutor's premises. He woke him, and found four bottles of wine on him, one in each of his trousers-pockets and the others in his tunic pockets. witness also said that the prisoner appeared to be recovering from drunkenness. Mr. Dayman committed the prisoners for trial on both charges.

On Wednesday night a private of the 9th Foot died at the militia barracks, Kingstonon-Thames, from the effects of sunstroke detachment of the regiment had marched from Stratford and West Ham to Kingston, en route for Aldershott, and had to endure the full heat of the day. The men were greatly distressed by the march, several fell out, and the deceased dropped, just as the halt was sounded, near the

A railway accident occurred, shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday night, at Knighton junction, situated about a mile from Leicester. An engine was engaged shunting some goods-waggons to make up a train for the south, when, on crossing the points at the south end of the junction on the up-line, one of the waggons struck the points, causing several of the waggons to be thrown down a steep embankment and also to block up the line until nearly one o'clock in the morning. Passenger-trains to the north were delayed, as they had to be worked for some distance to Wigston junction on the south line. No personal injury was sustained.

Serious disturbances occurred at Cork, on Wednesday night, in connection with the tailors' strike. At nightfall a large mob attacked the establishments of several obnoxious master-tailors, smashed in all the upper windows with stones, the shops being closed, and then proceeded to tear down the shutters and break open the doors, for the purpose of wrecking the establishments. The police, under arms, made repeated charges, but were unable to disperse the mobs, which were assembled in several places up to eleven assembled in several places up to eleven o'clock, when the Riot Act was read and mounted policemen were called out. By vigorous efforts the streets were cleared at midnight. Seven or eight rioters have been Large numbers of policemen were arrested. struck with stones: one has sustained a dangerous fracture of the skull, and several are severely hurt. Some civilians were also injured in the charges. Mr. Lee, a master tailor, was badly beaten by the mob, and also another man, suspected to be a strange tailor brought in by the masters.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Exchange Markets during the week have been depressed. Consols have been flat, owing to the unfavourable reports respecting harvest prospects and to heavy sales of money stock. Prices have receded per cent. For delivery, the quotation has been 92½; and for the July Account, 92½ to 92½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock, 234 to 236. India Five per Cents have been done at 110½ to 111 ex div.; and India Bonds at 21s. to 26s. prem. In Colonial Government Securities the business doing has been to a very moderate extent, and the fluctuations have been unimportant.

As regards English Railway Stocks, the transactions have been limited. Great Northern, A, owing to the disastrous been limited. Great Northern, A, owing to the disastrous accident at Newark, has experienced a fall of about 2 per cent. Metropolitan, on the other hand, has been decidedly firmer. North-Eastern Consols have been about 1 lower, notwithstanding a further increase in the traffic receipts, and the tendency, so far as the other leading lines has been concerned, has been unfavourable;—Caledonian, 7t to 77\$; Great Eastern, 40 to 40\cdot\(\); Great Northern, 122 to 123; Ditto A, 132 to 133; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 133 to 13\(\); London and Brighton, 43\(\); to 10don and South-Western, 120 to 120\(\); London and South-Western, 10 to 92; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15\(\); to 16; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51\(\); to 52; Metropolitan, 60\(\); to 69\(\); Metropolitan District, 28\(\); to 20\(\); Midland, 180\(\); to 120\(\); North-Eastern, Consols, 14\(\); to 15\(\); Great Western of Canada, 15\(\); to 15\(\); Great Huxembourg, 14\(\); to 14\(\); and South Austrian and Lombardo-Ventian, 16\(\); to 16\(\); The market for Foreign Bonds has been in an uniter the state of the state of

Bank Shares have been firm in value, but the demand or them has not been active. In Telegraph Shares not much business has been doing, but the tendency has been more favourable.

more favourable.

The discount market has been fairly supplied with capital. The demand for accommodation has been more active, owing to the close of the half year; and the rate for negotiating three-months' paper has been firm, at $2\frac{n}{4}$ to 3 per cent. On the Continent the value of money has been unchanged, but the tendency has been towards a higher range.

for negotiating three-months' paper has been firm, at 2½ to 3 per cent. On the Continent the value of money has been unchanged, but the tendency has been towards a higher range.

A large supply of bullion has come to hand during the week. There has been no export inquiry, and heavy additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, the demand for bills has been moderately active, but the rates have been without quotable variation.

The Bank of England have notified that on and after July 1 it will receive in London, and at the country branches, light gold coin at the rate of £3 17s. 6½1. A somewhat lengthened correspondence on the subject has taken place between the Government and the Bank.

The governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company recommend that the £300,000 received from the Dominion of Canada be paid over to the shareholders, but under the present uncertain state of affairs at Red River they do not intend to propose a dividend.

The directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance have declared a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, have declared a dividend of 4per cent for the half year ending June 30.

The report of John Brown and Co. shows an available total of £75,675, and a dividend of £6 per share, being at the rate of about 8½ per cent, is recommended, leaving a balance of £75,675, and a dividend of £6 per share, being at the rate of about 8½ per cent, is recommended, leaving a balance of £75,675, and a dividend of £6 per share, being at the rate of about 8½ per cent, is recommended, leaving a halance of £75,675, and a dividend of £6 per share, being at the rate of about 8½ per cent, is recommended, leaving a halance of £75,675, and a dividend of £6 per share is recommended, and the reserve fund will be increased to £85,056 by the addition of £17,011. A balance of £6946 will be carried forward.

The report of Charles Cammell and Co. shows a profit of £56,046. A dividend of especies

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There were very short supplies of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was good. Owing to the cessation, or rather, partial cessation, of the French demand, there was less animation in the trade and sales progressed quietly. Nevertheless, the extreme rates of Monday last were obtained in all transactions. Foreign wheat was again rather dearer, but it was difficult to effect large sales. Barley was Is, per quarter higher, owing to the accounts received of the crop prospects. Maize and oats were in demand, at a rise of 1s, per quarter, at which improvement a large business was concluded. Beans and peas were scarce, and 1s, to 2s, dearer. In flour there was little doing, but the recent advance in prices was maintained.

Wedneeday.—To-day there was little of interest to notice in the grain trade. The rain which has fallen we not sufficient to influence prices of feeding stuffs, which till tended upwards in value. Wheat and flour ruled quie's, at Monday's quotations.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 450; malt, 170 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 1010; barley, 7020; oats, 26,430; peas, 290 qrs.; flour, 1850 sacks and 140 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grata.—Red wheat, 47s. to 52s.; white ditte. 48s. to 56s.; barley. 48s. to 70s.; rye 33s. to

oats, '26,430'; peas, 290 qrs.; flour, 1850 sacks and 140 barrels.

Current Prices of English Grata.—Red wheat, 47s. to 52s.; white ditto, 49s. to 50s.; barley, 48s. to 70s.; rye, 33s. to 35s.; oats, 22s. to 31s.; beans, 38s. to 47s.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—58,547 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 48s. 0d.; 783 qrs. of barley at 32s. 5d.; and 1654 qrs. of oats at 25s. 0d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 74d.; and of household ditto, from 6d. to 64d. per 41b. loaf.

Seeds.—The transactions in the seed market have been unimportant; but the recent rains have brought forward a few buyers of clover. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled very firm. Canary seed has brought fully late rates.

Colonial Produce.—The sugar market has continued flat, and values have been on the decline for all low and secondary qualities. The tea auctions have been fairly attended, and prices have, on the whole, been supported. Coffee has ruled quiet, but steady in price, the transactions not having been numerous. Rice affort has been less animated.

Coffee has ruled quiet, but steady in price, the transactions not having been numerous. Rice afteat has been less animated.

Provisions.—The butter market has continued firm, and several sales of mild Irish have been reported, at from 114s, to 118s. for immediate shipment. Foreign supplies have changed hands slowly, at 104s, to 108s, for Friesland; 96s, to 104s, Zwolle and Kampen; Holstein and Kiel, 75s. to 115s.; Bosch, 84s. to 92s.; French, 94s. to 180s. per cwt. With heavy arrivals of bacon on sale, the demand for Irish has ruled dull, and values have been on the decline. Hamburg has been pressed for sale, at 62s, to 63s., landed, for sizable and light weights. Stocks of beef are light, and values are very firm. Lard and pork have continued inactive; but hams have been parted with on easy terms.

Hay and Straw.—Only moderate supplies were on sale at the market to-day. The demand was firm, at the annexed quotations:—Prime meadow hay, 110s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime clover, 135s. to 145s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 10s. to 120s.; and straw, 24s. to 30s. per load.

Spirits.—Rum has ruled steady in value and demand, No alteration can be noticed in brandy or grain spirits.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been well attended, and the opening rates have been well maintained. A fair quantity of wool has been purchased for the Continent. In English wool there has been little doing, but the appearance of the new clip in the market has had little influence upon the currencies.

Potatoes.—Arrivals of old potatoes have been small, but of new liberal. Trade has ruled moderately active, at about stationary currencies.

Hops.—Owing to the receipt of encouraging advices from the plantations, the hop market has ruled quict, and forced

about stationary currencies.

Hops.—Owing to the receipt of encouraging advices from the plantations, the hop market has ruled quiet, and forced sales can only be effected at some reduction. The accounts from the hop-growing districts are exceptionally good.

Oils.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is quoted at £31 5s. to £31 10s.; English brown rape, £43 to £43 10s.; fine Lagos palm, £39, sellers. Olive and cocoanut oils are quiet.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at £9s. 9d. for Y. C., spot; £5s. 9d., June; and £6s. to £6s. 3d., October to December.

Tatton.—The market is seeing, in vos. 04, 104, 705, spot; 45s, 9d., June; and 46s. to 46s. 3d., October to December.

Coats.—Newcastle, 15s, 3d.; Sunderland, 15s, 6d. to 17s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 15s. 9d. to 17s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The cattle trade to-day has been characterised by quietness. The supplies of stock have been good, and fully equal to requirements, the demand ruling heavy. As regards beasts, the receipts have been on a moderate scale. For all breeds the inquiry has been limited, at about Monday's currencies. The show of sheep has been good. The trade has been dull, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Lambs have been depressed; and there has been a heavy sale for calves.

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THE NEW PIER AT EASTBOURNE.

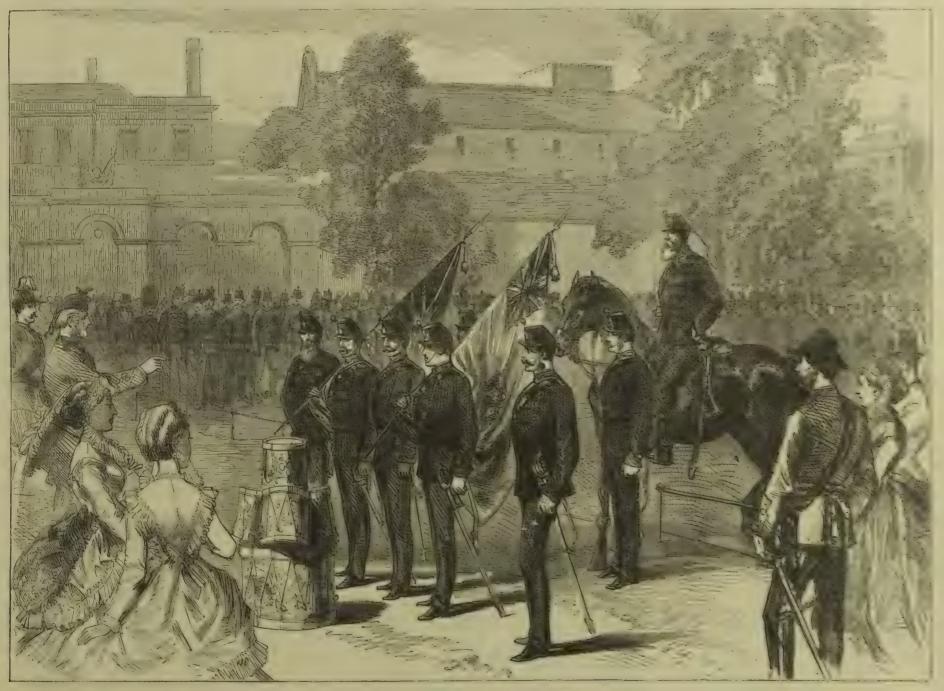
The pleasant seaside town of Eastbourne, situated at the foot of the grand range of the Sussex Downs, close to the end of their cliffs at Beachy Head, and presenting in some of its streets a picturesque combination of neat buildings with the foliage of trees, will be improved with an additional feature of attraction by the completion of the new pier. This structure is but half finished, yet the first portion of it was opened, on Monday week, by Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the Duke of Devonshire, who is one of the chief proprietors of the town. There was a procession, at one o'clock in the day, from the Sussex Hotel, passing through Cornfield-road, Seaside-road, and the Grand Parade. It was headed by the county police and the town band; Lord E. Cavendish was accompanied by

the directors of the Eastbourne Pier Company, the engineers and contractors, in several carriages; the Fire Brigade, Odd Fellows, and Foresters, came behind; and the rear was brought up by the life-boat and its crew, drawn on a transport carriage by six fine horses. The opening ceremony was performed on a raised platform covered with blue felt, in the presence of 500 or 600 spectators assembled on the pier. After a prayer by the Rev. H. R. Whelpton, Mr. W. Kirkland, in the absence of Mr. Campion Coles, the secretary, addressed his Lordship, and invited him to declare the pier opened. Lord E. Cavendish did so, with a brief speech, in which he dwelt on the advantages and prospects of Eastbourne. The Rev. Dr. Irwin, Dr. Hayman, the Rev. T. Podmore, and Mr. J. Gosden, chair-

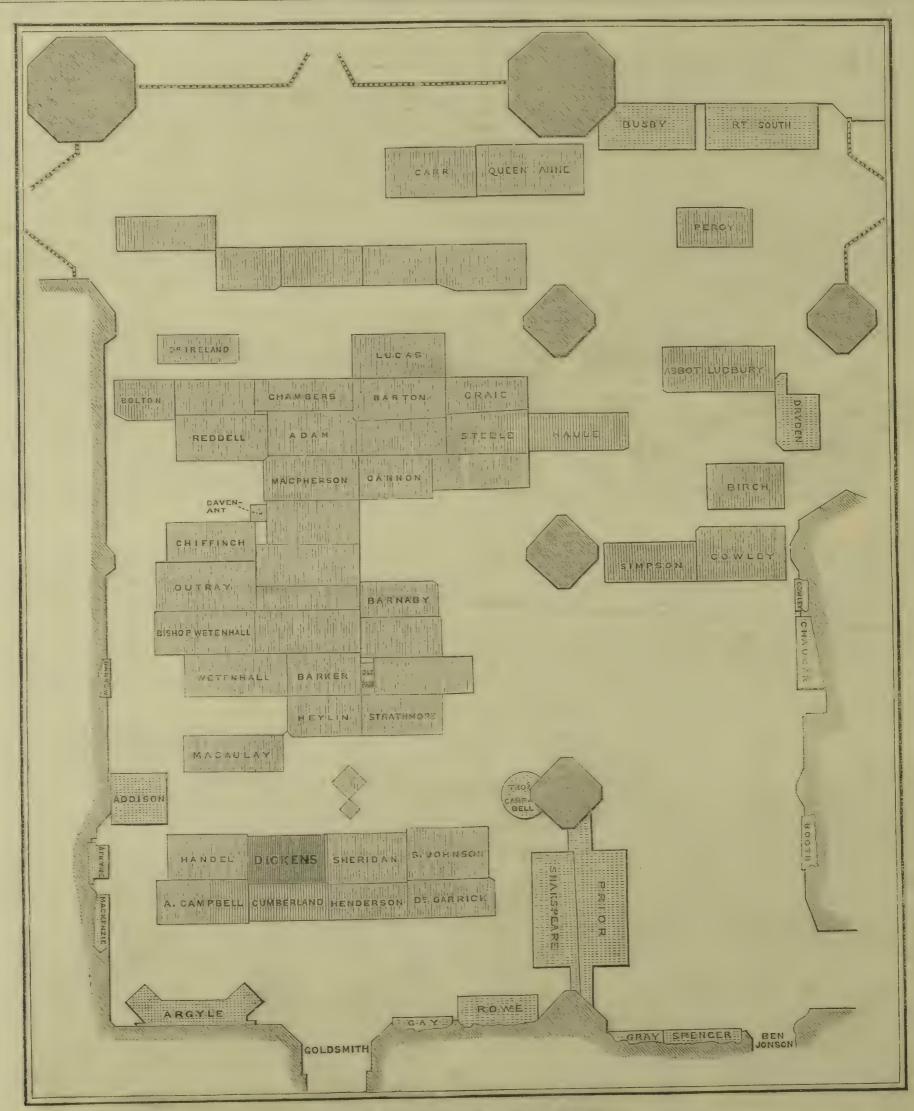
man of the Pier Company, also took part in the proceedings. They were followed by a dinner at the Assembly Rooms, and athletic sports in the cricket field. The design for this pier was supplied by Mr. E. Birch, civil engineer, of London; and Mr. H. Matravers is the resident engineer. The contractors are Messrs. Head, Wrighton, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees.

ST. GEORGE'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The old colours belonging to the volunteer corps of St. George's parish, Westminster, from 1795 to 1803, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield, grandfather to the present Earl, were lately found in a lumber-room of Chesterfield House, Mayfair,



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE ST. GEORGE'S VOLUNTEERS.



PLAN OF POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY. DICKENS IN POETS' CORNER.

when that mansion was bought by the Duke of Abercorn. Lord Chesterfield has given them, with great propriety, to the existing St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps, under the command of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P. On Saturday evening they were formally presented to this corps by Lord Elcho, who had been invited to perform the ceremony at a parade in the grounds of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, Chelsea, near the Royal Military Asylum, or Chelsea Hospital. Lord Elcho was accompanied by Lady Elcho and by Colonel Muller, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Colonel Adams, Deputy-Governor, Captain House, Adjutant, and other officers. The St. George's Volunteer Corps, mustering about 200, was under the command of Colonel Lindsay, with about 200, was under the command of Colonel Lindsay, with Captains Tait, Robinson, Wimperis, Wallis, Peal, and Stewart. It marched, with its band, from Wellington Barracks. The boys It marched, with its band, from Wellington Barracks. The boys of the Royal Military School (orphans of soldiers) formed a guard of honour. The St. George's corps was drawn up in line opposite the old colours, which rested upon a pile of drums. The Ensigns of the corps presented the colours to Lord Elcho, and received them again from him. A brief address was made by his Lordship, to which Colonel Lindsay replied. The volunteers then marched past, with colours flying, and formed a hollow square, in the midst of which Lord Elcho stood to bid them farewell. A large number of soldiers, volunteers, Chelsea pensioners, and others, witnessed the proceedings.

on that mansion was bought by the Duke of Abercom.

DICKENS IN POETS' CORNER.

The venerable Abbey Church of St. Peter, at Westminster, has lately received the mortal body of another English worthy. There is a place here allotted by traditional custom to the burial, or, at least, to the obituary record, of men whose literary genius has adorned this nation. The extremity of the south transept has for ages past been called "Poets' Corner." Here is the tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, "the Father of English Poetry," who was also a man of official business, Clerk of the Works in the precincts of the King's palace at Westminster, including the Abbey. He died in October, 1400, at his house, close by, which stood on the site of Henry VII.'s Chapel. The first English printer, Caxton, who set up his types and worked his press in a chapel of the Abbey, caused a simple tablet, with a couplet of Latin verse written by a scholar of Milan, to be placed above his friend Chaucer's grave. A century and a half later, in 1556, Mr. Nicholas Brigham, "in the name of the Muses," erected the well-known monument of grey marble. half later, in 1556. Mr. Nicholas Brigham, "in the name of the Muses," erected the well-known monument of grey marble with a full-length statue of Chaucer, copying the head, the costume, and the attitude from Occleve's contemporary portrait. That was the beginning of Poets' Corner. Now, only last week, by order of Dean Stanley, and through the diligence of Chaucer's successor in office, Mr. Christopher Foster, Clerk of the Works in the Abbey, the grave of Charles

Dickens was made here in the middle of the floor, within a few drawn by Mr. Foster, shows the exact position of most of the graves and monuments in this part of the church. Our readers will study it with much interest, as they will also be pleased with the View, given on another page, of the place as

it now appears.

In this view, however, the spectator has his back turned on the tomb of Chaucer, and looks over the grave of Dickens, which is inclosed with benches and bestrewn with grateful flowers. The elaborate monument of the Duke of Argyll in George II.'s time—Jeanie Deans's good Duke, in "The Heart of Midlothian"—rises opposite, with its four fine statues, representing the virtues and talents of that patriotic Scottish nobleman. The monuments of Goldsmith and Gay, with their modellion portraits and with the inscriptions composed in the nobleman. The monuments of Goldsmith and Gay, with their medallion portraits, and with the inscriptions composed in the former instance by Dr. Johnson and in the latter case by Pope, are shown to the left hand. To the right is the graceful statue of Addison, upon a cylindrical pedestal of white marble; but his actual place of interment is in another part of the Abbey. The monument of Handel, who lies buried under the pavement next Dickens, is placed high on the wall, above that of the Ladies Lechmere; his figure, in an attitude of inspiration, stands in front of an organ, holding an opened seroll of music. The bust of Thackeray is almost hidden

behind Addison's statue. The best place for a bust of Dickens is on the other side of the arch containing the Lechmere monument, and between that and the monument of the Atkins family, which fills the next arch. It would be a suitable companion to the bust of Thackeray.

In the annexed plan, which represents a part of the south transept, its southern extremity, terminated by the door of St. Faith's chapel, being at the bottom of the plan as engraved, the real tombs, or graves, in which the persons named actually lie buried, are distinguished from the honorary monuments of persons interred elsewhere. The former are marked by perthe real tombs, or graves, in which the persons handt actually lie buried, are distinguished from the honorary monuments of persons interred elsewhere. The former are marked by perpendicular shading, the latter by a shading of dotted horizontal lines. It will at once be perceived that the grave of Dickens is adjacent to those of Handel, Sheridan, and Cumberland, the dramatist; whose names occupy, with those of Henderson, the actor, David Garrick, Samuel Johnson, and General Sir A. Campbell, the eight flat tombstones in front of the door leading to St. Faith's Chapel. These tombstones are ranged in four pairs. The graves of Dickens and Cumberland form one pair; and they lie immediately opposite the well-known cenotaph of Shakspeare, which stands against the wall, with the monuments of Nicholas Rowe, James Thomson, Matthew Prior, Southey, and Thomas Campbell; these confronting those of Addison, Mackenzie, and Handel, and the bust of Thackeray. The grave of Thomas Campbell is marked by one of the two diamond-shaped tombstones nearest to Dickens and Sheridan; the other being that of the Rev. H. F. Cary, translator of Dante. The grave of Lord Macaulay is situated a few feet more to the north, and nearer the statue of Addison.

The monuments of Chaucer, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Abraham Cowley, Dryden, Barton Booth the tragedian, and Thomas Gray, are placed somewhat apart, in the corner by the western door through which the Abbey is entered from Old Palaceyard. This is, no doubt, the ancient and original "Poets' Corner;" but that name has latterly been extended, as we now see, to the whole breadth of the south transept. Among the other persons interred in this part of the Abbey are Dr. Barrow and Dr. South, the eminent divines; Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School; Queen Anne Neville, wife of Richard III.; Chiffinch, page to Charles II.; Macpherson, translator or inventor of Ossian; Lady Steele, wife of Sir Richard; several Prebendaries; and the late Dean Ireland. On Sunday afternoon the funeral sermon in the Abbey was preached by Dean Stanley, to a large congregation, amongst whom were several members of both Houses of Parliament, some dignitaries of the Church, and a host of literary men.

Parliament, some dignituries of the charter, and a literary men.

Dr. Stanley took for his text the sixteenth chapter of St. Luke, nineteenth and following verses, which contain the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. He described Mr. Dickens as that gifted being who for years had delighted and instructed the generation to which he belonged. No age had developed like this the gift of speaking in parables, of teaching by fiction. Poetry, he continued, may kindle a loftier fire; the drama may rivet the attention more firmly; science may onen a wider horizon; and philosophy may touch a deeper the drama may rivet the attention more firmly; science may open a wider horizon; and philosophy may touch a deeper spring; but no works are so penetrating or so persuasive, enter so many houses or attract so many readers, as the romance or novel of modern times. By the writings of Charles Dickens it was clearly shown that "it is possible to move both old and young to laughter without the use of a single expression which could defile the purest or shock the most sensitive." He taught this lesson to the world, that it is possible to jest without the introduction of depraving scenes, or the use of unseemly and filthy jokes. But, the Dean urged, there was something even higher than this to be learnt in the writings of Charles Dickens, and which it was well to speak of in the house of God and beside that new-made grave. "In that long series of stirring tales, now closed, there was a palpably serious truth—might he not say a Christian and Evangelical truth?—of which we all needed much to be reminded, and of which in his own way he was the special teacher." The Poor Man had but one name given him in the parable; but in the writings of Charles Dickens he bore many names and wore many forms; now comit to us in the type of teacher." The Poor Man had but one name given him in the parable; but in the writings of Charles Dickens he bore many names and wore many forms; now coming to us in the type of the forlorn outcast, now in that of the workhouse child struggling towards the good amid an atmosphere of cruelty, injustice, and vice. He helped to blot out the hard line which too often severs class from class, and made Englishmen feel more as one family than they had felt before. Therefore it was felt that he had not lived in vain, or been laid in vain here in that sacred house, which is the home and the heart of the English nation. His grave, already strewed with flowers, would henceforth be a sacred spot both with the New World as well as with the Old, as that of the representative of the literature, not of this island only, but of all who speak our English tongue. The Dean then read the following extract from Mr. Dickens's will, dated May 12, 1869:

"I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb. . . I enjoin my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto. . . I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children to try to guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faithin any man's narrow construction of its letter."

"In that simple but sufficient faith," concluded the Dean, "Charles Dickens lived and died. In that faith he would have

"In that simple but sufficient faith," concluded the Dean, "Charles Dickens lived and died. In that faith he would have you all live and die also; and if any of you have learnt from his works the eternal value of generosity, purity, kindness, and scelfishness, and to carry them out in action, these are the st'monuments, memorials, and testimonials' which you, his

fellow-countrymen, can raise to his memory."

The organ pealed forth the Dead March in "Saul" as the immense mass of people left the Abbey. Many, however, lingered behind to gaze at the spot where the body of Charles Dickens is laid. Thousands have visited Poets' Corner since

his interment on Tuesday week.

"OUT OF THE WORLD."

In our critical review of the Academy exhibition we noticed only the portraits contributed by Mr. R. Lehmann, and reserved any remarks we might have to offer on this figure-picture for the opportunity now presented. Little, however, need be said in the way of criticism. The scene is one which we understand the artist witnessed years ago at the Franciscan monastery at Tivoli. In a whitewashed cell of the monastery a young monk sits playing the harpsichord—one of those old-fashioned instruments still used in remote districts on the Continent where the modern piano has not yet been introduced—and an elder monk stands listening to him. Inside the harpsichord was inscribed the distich in monkish Latin quoted in the catalogue-

Me vivum in silva fecit natura tacere Me cœsum ars cogit, dulce sonare loqu

The figures compose unaffectedly, and the simple colouring

accords well with the sentiment of repose and retirement proper to the subject and title. The broad masses of colour formed by the warm brown of the monks' frocks, and the lowtoned red-pavement tiles harmonise pleasantly with the pale greenish blue, heightened with gold, of the harpsichord-case and the cool grey of the cell-wall, relieved by light and shade. Such scenes of quiet and repose are now rare since the dissolution of so many monasteric abroad; but, however false and mischievous the monaster conception of life, some careworn, overtaxed toilers "in the world" may, without reproach, occasionally sigh for peace and rest as complete as is here indicated—for a refuge "out of the world"—"the world forgetting, by the world forgot." We should add that the artist gives, in the catalogue, the following translation of the lines inscribed on the harmsighed." inscribed on the harpsichord :-

Living a woodland tree, to be dumb was decreed me by Nature Dead, how I sing! how I speak! such is the magic of art.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AT BLACKFRIARS.

The approaching completion of the last section of the Thames Embankment, from the Temple to Blackfriars, furnishes the subject of an Illustration. The new portion of the Embankment, which is 1000 ft. to 1100 ft. in length, extends from a little west of the Middle Temple Gardens, opposite the Middle Temple Library, down to the northern abutment of Blackfriars Bridge. Its average width is 240 ft., so that a space of about eight acres has been reclaimed from the slime and mud of the river. More than 100,000 tons of earth or rubbish, and vast quantities of broken stone for the road, have been required in this space. The contractor is Mr. T. Webster. A broad strip of the new land is added to the Temple Gardens. Outside these gardens is the magnificent new carriage road along the Embankment, with its broad foot pavements on each side; beneath which runs the Low-Level Sewer on the one hand, and the Metropolitan District Railway on the other. The exterior face of the Embankment, towards the river, presents a massive granite wall, ornamented with colossal The approaching completion of the last section of the Thames other. The exterior face of the Embankment, towards the river, presents a massive granite wall, ornamented with colossal lions' heads in bronze similar to the western sections from the Temple to Waterloo, and from Waterloo to Westminster Bridge, which have so grand an appearance. At the former site of Bridewell Wharf, just below the City Gasworks, not many yards from Blackfriars Bridge, the Embankment takes a sharp and sudden turn inwards to the shore, and thus abuts on the bridge at the springing of the Middlesex arch. This form of the termination of the river wall has rather an awkward look when viewed from the bridge; but it has the convenience of leading the new thoroughfare into Bridge-street by a round curve, instead of joining it at a right angle. It was also requisite to give room for the mouth of the Fleet, that famous covered stream, anciently an open tidal channel for the navigation of barges, then a flowing ditch, and finally a sewer, which descends, by way of New Bridge-street and Farringdon-street, past the foot of Ludgate-hill and Holborn-hill, from the high ground of Clerkenwell. The natural mouth of the Fleet was precisely at the spot which is shown in our Engraving, a few yards west of Blackfriars' Bridge, where the new wall of the Embankment curves round towards the shore. Pope describes this place in his burlesque poem of the "Dunciad" as the scene of the great diving and ducking match appointed by the Goddess of Dulness for her favourite Dunces, to prove their dark and dirty alacrity in plunging the deepest into the foulest mire:—

To where Fleet Ditch, with disembozulng streams, river, presents a massive granite wall, ornamented with colossal deepest into the foulest mire:-

To where Fleet Ditch, with disemboguing streams, Rolls his large tribute of dead dogs to Thames; That king of dykes! than whom no sluice of mud With deeper sable blots the silver flood.

With deeper sable blots the silver nood.

That was the condition of the place a hundred and fifty years ago, and some of us can remember it not much better in our own lifetime. The opening of the Fleet has been diverted in order to form the Embankment, so that it now comes immediately under Blackfriars' Bridge, and is quite out of sight. Only the surface water passes into the river, the sewage being intercepted here, as elsewhere, by the Low-Level Sewer of the Metropolitan Main Drainage system.

THE FALMOUTH AND INDIA TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The successful completion of the submarine telegraph line between Malta, Gibraltar, and Falmouth, in connection with the Anglo-Mediterranean and the British Indian submarine telegraphs, to form a direct submarine communication all the way from India to England, crossing only the land of Egypt, has been announced, to the public satisfaction. We gave an Illustration of the rendezvous of the vessels engaged in laying the Malta and Gibraltar section of the cable off the Isle of Pantellaria; and we now present two Views, from the sketches made by our Special Artist, of Porthcurnew Bay, on the coast of Cornwall, and the landing of the shore end of the Gibraltar and Falmouth section.

Gibraltar and Falmouth section.

Gibraltar and Falmouth section.

Porthcurnew Bay is nine miles south-west of Penzance, and four or five miles south-east of the Land's End, close to the famous Logan stone of Treryn Castle. It was the landing-place of the Mid-Channel telegraph cable, which communicates with the signal-ship Brisk, moored half way between the shores of Cornwall and Brittany, to give information of vessels entering or departing from the British Channel. There is here a picturesque gorge, or deep valley, declining abruptly towards the sea between the bluff hills, which are crested with granite boulders, or tors, and show their flanks covered with yellow gorse, just now in full blossom. The beach of the little bay, like the bottom of the deep Atlantic in mid-ocean, is composed chiefly of powdered shells. The promontory of Treryn Dinas, or Treryn Castle, as shells. The promontory of Treryn Dinas, or Treryn Castle, as it is sometimes called, though no castle was ever built there, is seen in our view of the landing. Upon it stands the Logan Stone, a mass of granite weighing sixty-five tons, which was formerly so poised on its axis that it might easily be rocked. An ambitious young naval officer, Lieutenant Goldsmith, nephew to Oliver Goldsmith, once amused himself and exercised his mechanical skill, with the help of a boat's crew of sailors, in removing this stone from its perch. boat's crew of sailors, in removing this stone from its perch. The Lords of the Admiralty very properly censured him for this thoughtless act and compelled him to replace the stone at this thoughtless act and compelled him to replace the stone at his own private cost. Treryn Dinas may have got its name of "Castle" from the resemblance of its broken mass of cliffs to the shape of a ruined pile of buildings. Its Celtic name signifies "The place of fight;" and it may have been here, if anywhere, that Brutus, the son of Æneas, defeated the giants Gog and Magog, according to the old mythological history of Paritain

The screw steam-ship in this little bay, from which the The screw steam-ship in this little bay, from which the shore-end cable is being landed by means of the boats, is the Investigator. The Scanderia, with the Hibernia and the Edinburgh, had brought the main cable across the Bay of Biscay. These three vessels are shown lying in the bay, in our other Engraving, which gives a view from the cliffs, looking down the valley to the sea. The shore end, a

heavy cable protected by metal strands woven round it. heavy cable protected by metal strands woven round it. was joined, on shore, to a lighter cable, which was carried up to the huts built, on the hill above, for the telegraph clerks. This land cable was buried in a trench 18 in. or 2 ft. deep, cut through the earth and rock. From the telegraphhuts at Porthcurnew, along the line to Penzance, over a wild and hilly country, is erected a range of telegraph-poles, carrying the single wire of the Mid-Channel Telegraph and the two wires of the Gibraltar and Falmouth Telegraph. We shall give some further Illustrations of the subject and of the scenery of that remote part of Cornwall.

NEW RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

The new hotel adjoining the London and North-Western The new hotel adjoining the London and North-Western terminus in Lime-street, Liverpool, immediately opposite St. George's Hall, is a stately building in the Renaissance style, 390 ft. long in front, and 110 ft. high; but its central towers rise to 160 ft. It has seven stories, containing 330 rooms, with the refreshment-rooms for the service of the station at the Lord Nelson-street end. Spacious dining-rooms, coffee-rooms, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, and other apartments, with the bar and offices, and with a grand entrance-hall, approached by nine stone steps, occupy the lower floor. On the first floor are by nine stone steps, occupy the lower floor. On the first floor are the ladies' coffee-room and the library, with private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms. There are lifts, or hoists, for raising all luggage from the basement or ground floor to the upper floors. The building is of Caen stone, dressed with Stourton stone. The architect was Mr. Waterhouse. Messrs. Haigh and Co., of Liverpool, were the contractors.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., of The Abbey. Amesbury, Wilts; Lower Cheam, Surrey; the Terrace, Piccadilly; and 59, Strand, was proved in the London Court, on the 10th inst., under £300,000 personalty. The executors are his sons, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esq. The will is dated Oct. 4, 1861, and a codicil, June 24, 1864. The testator died, at his residence, Piccadilly, on May 4 last, aged seventy-eight. To his wife he has bequeathed an immediate legacy of £2000, with a residence and an annuity that will, with her settlement and other provision, make up £4000 a year. To his sons, Hugh Lindsay and Robert Crawford, he leaves each a legacy of £10,000, in addition to like sums previously given to them; and also leaves like legacies to his daughters, in addition to similar sums given to them on marriage. Having, in conjunction with Mr. E. Marjoribanks, some time since purchased of the Duke d'Aumale the domain of Chantilly, and the forest, woods, and residence at Clermont, in France, belonging to his Royal Highness, he has devised his right, share, and interest in such estates to his son Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, and has also bequeathed to him his estate at Cheam. He has left to Miss Burdett Coutts, as a mark of respect, a legacy of 100 gs. to purchase a ring. He has bequeathed to each of the partners in the banking-house a legacy of £500, to each clerk a suit of mourning, and legacies to his servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his eldest son, the present Baronet.

The will of Charles Holland, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and of Liscard, was proved at Chester under £200 000 personalty.

The will of Charles Holland, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and of Liscard, was proved, at Chester, under £200,000 personalty. The executors are his relict and his sons Charles Menzies Holland, Arthur Holland, and Walter Holland, Esqrs. The will is dated Feb. 4, 1869, and the testator died, Feb. 6 last, at the city of Rome, aged seventy. He bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £500 and the furniture for life, together with the income arising from his estates, she maintaining their children. After her decease he leaves to each of his daughters a legacy of £10,000, the residue to be divided amongst his sons. His quarries he has left to his son Charles. There is an annuity of £20 to his coachman, John Roberts. The will of Charles Holland, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool,

The will of Dame Frances Margaret Smart was proved under £20,000. Her Ladyship has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Cancer Hospital, and St. Giles's Refuge for the Homeless, each £20; and £10 to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

and £10 to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The will of Mrs. Frances Drake, widow, formerly of Walthamstow, and late of Harlow, Essex, was proved, in London, on the 9th inst., under £60,000; the executors being her son-in-law, Robert Newcombe Day, Esq., M.D., and her nephew, Thomas Solly, Esq., of Munden Hall, Essex. After leaving an estate at Hatfield, Yorkshire, to Mary and Emma Yates for their lives, and after the decease of the survivor to Edwin Yates absolutely, she directs that all the rest of her property, real and personal, be held in trust for her daughters. Alice Osborne and Sarah Day, with power for them to dispose of their respective shares by will or otherwise.

The will of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmorland, was proved under £350,000 personalty.

The will of Peter Carthew, Esq., of Kensington Palacegardens, was proved under £60,000 personalty.

The will of Ducas Paleologo, Esq., merchant, late of Turkey, and formerly of Manchester, was proved, in London, under £10,000 personalty in England.

In the will of James Robinson, Esq., of Spring Bank, Chesterfield, given last week, the testator's name was misprinted "John."

A gentleman at Bradford, whose name is withheld, has presented £3000 for the maintenance of decayed spinsters.

From April 1 to June 18 the national receipts were £14,585,444, rather over £2,000,000 less than the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The issues from the Exchequer amounted to £13,592,592, and this was £1,000,000 under the expenditure during the like number of weeks in

A terrible railway accident occurred, on Monday night, near Newark, to a return Yorkshire excursion-train. The axle of a carriage in a goods-train coming in the opposite direction broke, and threw the carriages upon the down line, which was completely blocked. At that moment the excursion-train came up—no signals or attempts to stop it could be made—and a collision ensued. Sixteen persons were killed; and a considerable number of the other passengers sustained serious injuries.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided, on Monday, at a meeting at Sheffield, to present prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the Cambridge local examination. He said it had been satisfactorily proved by this examination that Sheffield had within itself the means of affording a high education to the youth of the middle classes at its own doors. The girls in the Sheffield centre had failed to a larger extent than in the other centres. Two only out of twelve had passed the examination, and that was mainly owing to the failure in arithmetic.



NEW RAILWAY HOTEL AT THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN TERMINUS, LIME-STREET, LIVERPOOL.



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL TOWER, BELFAST.

The statue of the late Prince Consort, by Mr. Lynn, placed in the Albert Memorial Tower, Queen-square, High-street, Belfast, was not long since made the subject of one of our Engravings. The tower, designed by the late Mr. J. W. Barre, and built, under the direction of Mr. C. Sherry, by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, rises to the height of 140 ft., including

the spire. It is in the Venetian Gothic style of architecture, enriched with much sculptured ornament. The lower stage presents an arcade rested on detached pillars, above which is an elaborately carved cornice. The statue is in a niche, 32 ft. above the ground. Over this is the clock-stage; and above that is the belfry, an open octagonal chamber. The details of this structure were described in our former notice. We give an Illustration which shows its general form and aspect. It is from a photograph by Messrs. Galbraith and Co.

THE SMALLEST SHIP OF THE OCEAN.

Another daring experiment is now made in the navigation of the Atlantic by a couple of bold men embarked in a very diminutive vessel. The City of Ragusa, a decked boat of less than two tons burden, manned by her owner, Captain Buckley, and his sole companion, an Austrian Italian named Pietro Di Costa, both experienced sailors, left the port of Liverpool on the 2nd inst., for her voyage to New York; but had to put in at Queenstown, some days later, when the drawing was made which we have engraved.

Captain Buckley is an Irishman, born in the county of Limerick, and some of his family reside in Cork. He formerly served in the army of the Papal Government, and was taken prisoner, in 1860, during the short campaign of Castelfidardo and Spoleto, by the invading forces of King Victor Emmanuel. He served the Pope three years, and is a Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester. He has since been an officer of an American passenger-steamer, and lately master of a large vessel in the China trade. He has been rewarded with the honorary silver medal of the Humane Society for saving two lives on our coast near Hythe. The other man, Pietro Di Costa, was master of an Austrian merchant-vessel, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, when his wife and two children were drowned. The boat which Captain Buckley has fitted up for this adventurous voyage to New York is 20 ft. in length and 6 ft. in breadth of beam; her registered burden is 1\frac{3}{2} ton. She is strongly built, double floored inside, and has been decked over, leaving a small cockpit aft, so that there is a cabin, 3ft. wide, and 4 ft. 6 in. high from floor to roof. This boat, in her original form, belonged to the ship Breeze, which foundered in a storm in the Irish Channel; and fourteen of the crew were saved by this boat, after a severe struggle reaching the Isle of Man. She is now rigged as a yawl, and can set square sails on both masts, spreading altogether seventy yards of canvas, in eight or nine sails. But she is also furnished wit with him.

DUBLIN MONUMENT OF LORD CARLISLE.

The late Earl of Carlisle, an amiable and enlightened nobleman, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland (when Lord Morpeth) from 1835 to 1841, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1855 to 1864, except during the short period of Lord Derby's Ministry in 1858, was deservedly beloved in that country. A bronze statue of him, by Mr. Foley, R.A., has been erected in the People's Garden, Phonix Park, Dublin—a place of public recreation which Lord Carlisle mainly assisted to provide. The statue was uncovered, without much formality,



STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF CARLISLE, IN THE PEOPLE'S GARDEN, PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

a month ago, in the presence of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Countess Spencer, and of a distinguished company, including the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, the Lord Chancellor (now Lord O'Hagan), and many of the Irish aristocracy. The figure of Lord Carlisle is represented in the robes of Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick the Order of St. Patrick

Our Illustration is from a photograph by Messrs. Chancellor



THE CITY OF RAGUSA, TWO TONS BURDEN, NOW CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

MODERN ASPECTS OF PARIS. THE QUARTIER LATIN.

This well-known quarter, which took its name from the resort and abode of the University students, is on the left bank of the Seine. It lies between the Observatoire and the Pont St. Michel, the Halle aux Vins, and the Faubourg St. Germain. Once a nondescript assemblage of filthy, narrow, and winding streets, into which the sun never penetrated, even at noon, and of old gabled houses, with creaking staircases and unhealthy garrets, it has become, thanks to Baron Haussmann and the pickaxe of the démolisseur, one of the handsomest portions of that city which claims to be the finest in the world. in the world

Here, in hôtels meublés and garnis of every description, still Here, in hôtels meublés and garnis of every description, still reside a vast crowd of students of all nations and social conditions — Frenchmen from the departments, Turks and Egyptians, Wallachians and Russians, Brazilians and Flemings, who have come to Paris to attend the lectures of the Schools of Law or Medicine, of the Sorbonne, or of the College of France. At night-time many of them are to be seen poring, by the aid of the flickering light of a candle or the dull glare of an oil lamp, over treatises of philosophy or science, and acquiring that knowledge which will one day enable them to tread in the footsteps of the Berryers, Vogts, Faradays, and Lamartines of the last generation. Others, now that the celebrated Café du Cochon Fidèle, their once favourite resort, has been closed by order of Others, now that the celebrated Café du Cochon Fidèle, their once favourite resort, has been closed by order of the police, assemble at the Brasserie de la Source, and drown all thoughts of examinations and diplomas in floods of beer and torrents of absinthe. But these reckless revellers, who form a very small minority, must not be taken as the type of the Parisian student of the present day. He has changed like his Quartier, and is no longer the laughing, thoughtless prodigal that he was. The Bohemians, whom Henri Murger depicted so graphically in his "Scènes de la Vie de Bohème," have all but disappeared; and although a very few still remain, they are old and worn out, earning a wretched pittance by obscure literary work, and sometimes dying in the greatest

"Our friends' coats are our coats," used to be a maxim of the Quartier Latin; but even this does not hold true nowadays, for the student of the present age possesses a change of coats and to spare, and emulates in his dress, so long as his validation will give him credit, the Petits Crevés and Gandins of the Boulevard des Italiens. The fact is that he is ashamed to make a shabby appearance on his magnificent Boulevard St. Michel, so the once celebrated sugar-loaf hat and the famous nankeen trousers are to be seen no more. The famous nankeen trousers are to be seen no more. The aspect of the whole quarter is changed. The Boulevards are thronged by well-dressed crowds, and the shops are filled with silks and satins, millinery and jewellery, of the most expensive description. In fact, as we have already stated, a complete revolution has occurred in the Quartier Latin. new generation has suddenly become aware that it is the future of France, and it sees the necessity of studying and working. In spite of many foolish ideas, mad projects, and working. In spite of many foolish ideas, mad projects, and exaggerated theories, it has much sound sense and real knowledge. The "Jeunesse des Ecoles," as the students are called, are divided into Spiritualists and Materialists, and write treatises and pamphlets on the great social and philosophical questions of the day. They are Republicans, and go in shoals to the graves of Cavaignac and Baudin, to deposit there their protest against the present state of things in the shape of wreaths of immortelles; and, as in the case of M. Tardieu, the other day, they will not tolerate teachers of Imperialistic tendencies. If the alters of Bacchus and Venus are not entirely dencies. If the altars of Bacchus and Venus are not entirely forsaken in the Quartier Latin—if the students still drink, and dance, and make love-they also think and talk in earnest.

THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.

At the end of the Isle of St. Louis in the Seine, nearly opposite to the Quartier Latin, almost within a stone's throw of the Boulevard St. Michel, is a vast stone building, with a square dome, flanked on one side by the Prison of the Consquare dome, flanked on one side by the Prison of cièrgerie and on the other by the church of La Sainte Chapelle. This building is known to Parisians as the Palais de Justice. Within it are gathered together all the various law courts of the capital, with the single exception of the Tribunal de Commerce, which holds its sittings in a handsome building in the neighbourhood. The principal façade is in the Boulevard du Palais, and, although irregular in design, is singularly imposing. The palace proper is preceded by a vast courtyard, the "Cour de Mai," where, in days of old, the exaction of the paradiction of th cutioner used to brand the unfortunate criminals and burn those books which had incurred the displeasure of the authorities; beyond this a broad and steep flight of steps leads to a vestibule, which is surmounted by a lofty upper story, crowned by the dome before mentioned. In the different parts of the palace the various chambers of Correctional Police hold their sittings, as well as those of simple police, of the Tribunal of First Instance and of the Imperial Court; while the west gallery, where the Parliament of Paris once used to assemble, now occupied by the civil and criminal chambers of the Court of Cassation.

The Palais de Justice is more intimately connected with the history of France than any other building in Paris. In the days of the Merovingian and Carlovingian monarchs it was the official residence of the Frankish Kings. It was here that the valiant Count Eudes stood a two-years' siege by the Norman pirates, that Louis the Fat freed the Communes, and that Louis IX. promulgated his Pragmatic Sanction, the first great vindication of the liberties of the Gallican Church. It was here, too, before royalty abandoned the palace for the Hôtel St. Paul and the Louvre, that Beds of Justice were held, Hôtel St. Paul and the Louvre, that Beds of Justice were held, States-General convened, edicts and laws promulgated, and monarchs proclaimed. Here, also, at a celebrated marble table (to be presently mentioned) Henry V. of England espoused Catherine of France; and the walls of this palace have re-echoed with the sublime appeal of the ill-fated Marie-Antoinette, the vigorous and undaunted denunciations of Charlotte Corday and Madame Roland, the last efforts of the Girondins, and the sobs and prayers of the fallen favourite, Madame Dubarry. Besides all this, the Palais de Justice has been the silent witness of those struggles for liberty which the French people have carried on for centuries, and which, even now, can scarcely be said to have ceased. First a fortress, then now, can scarcely be said to have ceased. First a fortress, then a castle, next created a palace by St. Louis, its origin is lost in obscurity. Enlarged by Philip the Handsome, and restored by Louis XIII., it has reached its present stupendous proportions after centuries of additions, improvements, and restorations, and under the present Emperor it has been almost entirely transformed.

The most remarkable apartment of the Palais de Justice is the great vaulted hall known as the Salle des Pas-Perdus. About eighty yards long and thirty broad, there is little in its present appearance, save its vast proportions, vaulted roof, and double row of huge columns; its monument of Malesherbes and a bas-relief representing Louis XVI. receiving his counsel in the prison of the Temple, with a Latin inscription said to have been written by Louis XVIII. Butin the Middle Ages the

Salle des Pas-Perdus was far more richly decorated. The Salle des Pas-Perdus was far more richly decorated. The great vaulted ceiling was then panelled with richly-carved wood, on which were painted golden fleur-de-lys on an azure ground. The smooth, slippery floor was formed of polished blocks of black and white marble; whilst ranged around the hall were the effigies of the Kings of France since Pharamond. One of the boasts of this old salle was a gigantic marble table, which served in turn for banqueting board, throne, theatre, and tribunal. Seated in front of it, the Constables of France used to hear their causes and pronounce their decisions; while upon it the "Clercs de la Basoche" performed their satirical upon it the "Clercs de la Basoche" performed their satirical

farces and proverbs. Like our own Westminster Hall, the Salle des Pas-Perdus Like our own Westminster Hall, the Salle des Pas-Perdus has seen many vicissitudes, and like it, too, has become transformed into a kind of lounging-place for members of the legal profession and their clients—a mere ante-chamber to the courts of justice. It is always thronged, but anyone who wishes to see it in all its animation should repair thither about eleven o'clock in the morning. It is then crowded with barristers, attorneys, registrars, and reporters, all awaiting the opening of the courts. But, besides this, there is always a large number of Government employés who have come to take the necessary outby before the First Chamber previous to take the necessary oaths before the First Chamber previous to entering upon their duties. Presently an usher announces, "Le Tribunal, Messieurs, chapeau bas;" and immediately a crowd of barristers rush wildly into the various courts, in haste not to miss their cases, which will be called on in a moment; clerks, with formidable bundles of paper under their arms, dash hither and thither; clients are running about looking for their counsel, who, on the other hand, are searching for them. The habitué of the place alone remains unflurried amidst the general tumult, and looks calmly around him. He

amidst the general tunult, and looks calmly around him. He is desirous of discovering an interesting case; but what he seeks, above all things, is the chamber where he can be most comfortably seated.

There is probably no public place in Paris where one finds assembled every day so many celebrities as in the Salle des Pas-Perdus of the Palais de Justice; for the Parisian Bar is at once the cradle and the refuge of French public men. The Ministers of the past here walk arm-in-arm with the Ministers of the future; while deputies of the Corps Législatif, savants, journalists, and functionaries of every rank help to swell the journalists, and functionaries of every rank help to swell the crowd of loungers.

MUSIC.

THE OPERAS.

The event of this week has been the revival of "Otello" at the Drury Lane Opera, with Mdlle. Christine Nilsson as Desdemona and M. Faure as Iago—both for the first time. Rossin's opera-seria belongs to an early period of his career, having been produced (in 1816) but three years after his "Tancredi," by which his great fame was first made, and in the same year with his immortal "Il Barbiere." Although—like all of the many works which preceded his grand culminating effort "Guillaume Tell"—florid vocalisation, suavity of melody, and hyilliant orchestral effects prevail rather than of melody, and brilliant orchestral effects prevail, rather than depth of passion and the appropriate expression of dramatic sentiment, there are occasional indications of these better qualities sufficient to foreshadow the grandeur and elevation which pervade his closing stage-work. Although "Otello" belongs to that period when the exhibition of the singer's executive art was the chief desideratum, there are yet so executive art was the chief desideratum, there are yet so much melodious beauty, vivacity, and brilliancy in the music that the frequent impression of dramatic contro-sens is largely absorbed in admiration of the genius of the composer. As Desdemona, Mdlle. Nilsson has achieved a success similar to Desdemona, Mdlle. Nilsson has achieved a success similar to that of her Ophelia. In grace and delicacy, as in gentle pathos and passionate grief, it was throughout a performance of remarkable beauty and power; while in mere vocalisation it was all that could have been desired by the most enthusiastic admirer of Rossini. The willow song, "Assisa al pié," and the romanza, "Deh! calma," were exquisite instances of refined tenderness; while in the solo in the second finale, and the still more passionate scene with Othello at the climax of the opera. more passionate scene with Othello at the climax of the opera. the expression of grief and despair was realised with the power of genius. The success of the singer was triumphant. Scarcely ever has Signor Mongini appeared to such advantage, either as an actor or as a singer, as in his representation of the swarthy hero of Rossini's opera. In his declamatory song in the first act, "Ah! si;" in his great scene with Iago in the act, "Ah! si;" in his great scene with lago in the second act; and in the long soliloquy (splendidly declaimed) preceding the final passionate duet with Desdemona, Signor Mongini sang with a brilliancy of voice, a propriety of action, and an elevation of style such as he seldom before indicated, and certainly never so continuously displayed. The cast of the opera derived considerable importance from its including the presentation of Lago by so great an artist as including the personation of Iago by so great an artist as M. Faure; although (some omission having been made), the character had little prominence except in the great scene with Othello already mentioned. Here, however, the excellence of the accomplished French actor and singer was admirably apparent. The minor parts of Emilia, Roderigo, Elmiro, and the Doge, were all most efficiently filled by Mdlle. Cari, and Signori Gardoni, Foli, and Archinti. "Otello" so given—with such a Desdemona as Mdlle. Nilsson—should prove a with such a Desdemona control of the remainder of the frequent source of attraction during the remainder of the

At the Royal Italian Opera, the performance of "Les Huguenots," on Thursday week, included the resumption by Madame Pauline Lucca and Signor Mario of the characters of Valentina and Raoul, for the first time since their two years' absence. The dramatic and vocal power with which the lady represents the heroine of Meyerbeer's romantic opera rendered it for several seasons one of her most effective and successful characters, and so it is likely again to prove during the remainder of the season, which will soon be drawing towards a termination. In the chief situations—the conspiracy scene, the duet with Marcel, and that with Raoul—Madame scene, the duet with Marcel, and that with Raoul—Madame Lucca created a marked impression by her powerful performance. Never has Signor Mario acted more finely than on this occasion. As the voice of the singer waned with lapse of time and prolonged use, his histrionic powers developed until he became, but a few years since, the greatest actor ever known among stage tenors. This season, too, Signor Mario has been singing with some recovery of vocal power, only occasionally marred by an effort at high notes now unattainable. The effect produced by him on Thursday in the duel septuor and in the great scene with Valentina proved that dramatic excellence and artistic style and phrasing can largely compensate for imand artistic style and phrasing can largely compensate for impaired vocal powers. On the occasion referred to, the character of Margherita di Valois was filled by Mdlle. Sessi, her first appearance in that part. The grace of style and florid and brilliant execution of the singer were heard to special advantation of the singer were heard to special advantation of the singer were heard to special advantation of the singer were heard to special advantation. brilliant execution of the singer were heard to special advantage in this instance, no great demands on dramatic passion or impulse being here made, as in the case of the heroine of the opera. Mdlle. Sessi's voluble execution of her air of display, "O vaga suol," was a highly-successful display of her best qualities. The Urbano of Mdlle. Scalchi, the Marcel of Signor Bagagiolo, the Di Nevers of Signor Cotogni, and the St. Bris of M. Petit require no fresh comment.

Signor Vizzani has appeared a second time, and confirmed, by his performance as Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia," the favourable impression which he had previously made as Manrico, in "Il Trovatore." As recorded in our notice of the former occasion, the new tenor sings with good cantabile style, phrases judiciously, and avoids all infringements of good taste. With a little more freedom of stage action, Signor Vizzani will leave little, if anything, to be desired as a representative of operatic heroes of secondary importance. heroes of secondary importance.

After a long period of disuse, the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, was again turned to account as a concert-room on Saturday afternoon, when all the great singers of that establishment contributed to the performance of a long selection of music, chiefly operatic pieces, the varied attractions of which drew a large and fashionable audience.

The fifth and final New Philharmonic Concert of the season last week brought forward the first half of the most recent and most ambitious work of Franz Liszt, his setting of the "Legend of St. Elizabeth," a cantata for chorus, solos, and orchestra, the text by Otto Roquette. If any further proof had been wanting of Liszt's mistake in forsaking his real vocation as a virtuoso on the pianoforte for his fancied mission as a great composer, this work would amply furnish it. It is impossible to conceive anything more destitute of musical idea, purpose, and coherence, than the long series of disjointed and unmeaning strains which the great pianist has here invested with the factitious importance of vocal and orchestral surroundings. Notwithstanding its performance by the fine orchestra which Dr. Wylde conducts, a numerous chorus, and such excellent solo singers as Mille. Titiens and Herr Jules Stockhausen, the music was evidently endured with difficult toleration by all the audience, except, perhaps, a few of the believers in Liszt's powers of composition. The other portions of the concert—Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, and some miscellaneous vocal pieces, were doubly welcome by force of contrast.

The seventh, and last but one, of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday, when the programme was one of high interest, although offering no novelty calling for special comment. Mendelssohn's first (published) symphony—one of the marvellous works of his boyhood; Beethoven's in B flat (No. 4); Professor Sterndale Bennett's Bennett's of "Paredise and the Pari," concert overture, in illustration of "Paradise and the Peri;" Wagner's prelude to "Lohengrin," and Weber's overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits," were the orchestral pieces—the instrumental selection having been completed by Spohr's violin concerto in D minor (No. 9), splendidly played by Herr Straus. The vocalists were Mdlle. Pauline Lewitzky and Medame Markelli Madame Monbelli.

The miscellaneous concerts-of unusual number this year-The miscellaneous concerts—of unusual number this year—have now reached their zenith. Foremost among them stands that of Mr. Benedict, the thirty-fourth annual occasion of which took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the interest of the performances, and the large and fashionable attendance, were worthy of the excellent artist who has earned such honourable renown during his long career in this country. The performers and the selection being mostly well known, it would be as unnecessary as it is impossible to enter into details. Many of the great singers of the day were present.

Mr. Ganz's morning concert, on Monday, was modelled somewhat after the pattern of that which Mr. Benedict has given for so many years, both in length of programme and the engagement of several great opera singers, among whom was Madame Adelina Patti. Mr. Ganz successfully displayed his powers as a pianist in several performances, both solo and concerted.

Among other recent concerts—a record of all of which is simply impossible—were those of the excellent vocalist, Madame Rudersdorff, and the well-known pianist, Mr. Brinley Richards.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Charles Reade has taken another step in the direction of the Adelphi by adding an adaptation, by himself, of Molière's masterpiece, "Le Malade Imaginaire," to his own drama of "Free Trade." It is not the first time that this famous drama masterpiece, "Le Malade Imaginaire, to his own the first time that this famous drama has appeared in an English dress, Foote having introduced it to the Haymarket under the title of "Dr. Last in his Chariot;" the Haymarket under the time of a carefully elaborated. Mr. the Haymarket under the title of "Dr. Last in his charlot; but it has never previously been so carefully elaborated. Mr. Reade calls his adaptation "The Robust Invalid." Many alterations have been necessarily made, and the part of Toinette (now given to Mrs. Seymour) has been written up with an evident purpose. Other characters have been modified—Bervalde into a turfite, and Madame Belline into little more than a name. The hypochondriac, Argan, is maintained in his integrity, and forcibly acted by Mr. Vining. Altogether, the performance ought to prove acceptable to a judicious public. ST. JAMES'S.

The management of the St. James's have made a new and The management of the St. James's have made a new and profitable movement by the reproduction of Poole's entertaining play of "Paul Pry." Those who recollect Mr. Liston and Mr. Wright in this famous part will desire to renew their conception of it, in the light of a modern performance, by an actor who has made much progress within the last season or two. Our allusion refers to Mr. Lionel Brough, whose humour is singularly appropriate to characters of this kind. His Paul Pry, we may state at once, is without exaggeration—a remarkably smooth and easy impersonation, yet not deficient in effect. As the actor grows familiar with the part, much of it will acquire prominence which now lies somewhat in shadow, and acquire prominence which how he's somewhat is somewhat will be better preserved. Mrs. John Wood makes a really great part of Phœbe, the talkative servant, and sings Herrick's song of "Cherry Ripe" so well, that she well somewhat well are the sound of t sings Herrick's song of "Cherry Ripe" so well, that she well deserves the encore that she spontaneously received: she is, indeed, a charming actress. Mrs. Subtle was efficiently acted by Miss Larkin, though we do not approve of the stilted style of comedy which she so studiously adopts. Mr. William Farren's Colonel Harding was good, and Miss Maggie Brennan in Harry Stanley was lively. Altogether, the representation of this quaint though not very old drama was eminently satisfactory.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have modified their entertainment by the production of a new piece, somewhat fantastical in its structure and style, which will, no doubt, please the audience of the Gallery of Illustration, who have already testified their admiration of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's composition. This new venture is entitled "Our Island Home." The talents not only of Mr. and Mr. Reed are engaged in the work but This new venture is entitled "Our Island Home." The talents not only of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are engaged in the work, but those of Fanny Holland, Corney Grain, and Arthur Cecil, whose merits will justify our further attention. Enough for the present to note that the new scenery, by Mr. John O'Connor, is exceedingly good. The new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "The School Feast," concludes the evening performances. There are morning performances every Thursday and Saturday, at three, suitable to the convenience of a large class of visitors whose evenings are otherwise occupied.

MISS GLYN'S FAREWELL READING.

MISS GLYN'S FAREWELL READING.

The state of the tragic drama at home not permitting the exercise of the highest tragic genius on the boards, and, having gathered in all that is at present to be obtained by public readings of Shakspeare's plays, Miss Glyn, the most potent of English tragediennes, has been advised by a committee of gentlemen, among whom we find some of the highest names in literature, to try her fortune in Australia, and previous to her departure to call around her such friends and admirers as would be likely to appreciate a final reading. Accordingly, on Tuesday the room in St. James's Hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, to take farewell of the gifted actress, in whom the traditions of the Kemble school have survived and culminated in an extraordinary degree of perfection. Her selection was from the great scenes of Shakspeare, in "King John," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth." The sorrows of Constance, the gorgeous imagery in which Cleopatra's galley is described, and the lofty passion which gives such grandeur to her death-scene, the lunatic singings of Ophelia, and the somnolent wanderings of Lady Macbeth, were all alike interpreted with force, beauty, and sublimity.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS. SIR T. T. F. E. DRAKE, BART.



ir Thomas Trayton Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart., of Nutwell Court, Devon, whose death recently occurred, was born Feb. 8, 1785, the third son of John Trayton Fuller, Esq., of Ashdown House, Sussex, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir George Augustus Eliott, K.B., Lord Heathfield, renowned for his defence of Gibraltar. By the death of his granduncle, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., of Buckland, the heir-male of Sir Francis Drake, the naval hero of the reign of Elizabeth, he succeeded to the estates of the Eliotts and Drakes, assumed those additional surnames, and was created a Baronet Aug. 22, 1821, with remainder, failing his own male issue, to his brothers, William Stephen Fuller and Rose Henry Fuller. Sir Thomas was formerly in the 52nd Foot, from which he retired with the rank of Major. He served under Sir John Moore in Sweden and at Corunna, was in the Walcheren expedition, and went through the chief battles of the Peninsula. The Baronet whose death we record married, Aug. 25, 1819, Eleanor, only daughter of James Halford, Esq., of Laleham, but by her (who died on Sept. 18, 1841) had no issue. Consequently, the title devolves, under the special limitation, on his nephew, Francis George Augustus Fuller, late Captain Royal Horse Guards, who now becomes second Baronet.

H. F. KENNEDY, ESQ., OF BENNANE.

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Hew Fergussone Kennedy, Esq., of Bennane, in the county of Ayr, who died on the 16th ult., was the eighteenth in direct descent from John de Kennedy, and the acknowledged representative of the ancient and powerful house of Bargemy, which so long contested with that of Cassilis the "chiefship" of the name of Kennedy. This was at the period when the name was all-powerful in the counties of Ayr and Wigtown. The late Hew Kennedy was born in 1801. He entered the Army at an early age, and served in India and in Ireland; but he retired years ago, and, taking up his residence in his native district, became distinguished for his success as a practical agriculturist, his activity and integrity as a magistrate, and his genial and kindly qualities in all the relations of life. He married, in 1857, Marianne, second daughter of John Bell, Esq., of Enterkin, in the county of Ayr, by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters. two sons and two daughters.

MR. DU PRE.

MR. DU PRE.

James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and its High Sheriff in 1825, who died on the 13th inst., at his town residence, 40, Portland-place, was born June 10, 1778, the son and heir of Josias Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park (at one time Governor of Madras), by Rebecca Alexander, his wife, sister of James, first Earl of Caledon. He married, May 18, 1801, Madelina, daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreath, and had—with eight daughters, of whom the eldest, Catherine Anne, married Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.; the second, Mary Louisa, John Labouchere, Esq.; and the third, Emily Madelina, Lord William Montagu—three sons, the eldest of whom, Caledon George Du Pré, now of Wilton Park, has represented Buckinghamshire for more than thirty years. Mr. Du Pré belonged to a very long-lived family: his eldest sister, Eliza, the Hon. Mrs. Blackwood, attained the age of ninety-seven; and his youngest, Rebecca, Lady Egerton (who died two days before her brother), the age of ninety. Mr. Du Pré himself was ninety-two, and had sat in Parliament sixty-eight years ago. In 1802 he was elected, on the old Tory interest, M.P. for Gatton, at a time when Pitt and Fox were the rival leaders in the Commons, and Canning, Sheridan, Windham, Erskine, and Whitbread held foremost rank. He had also personally known Edmund Burke, his neighbour at Beaconsfield.

LADY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON.

Rebecca, Lady Egerton, who died on the 11th inst., aged ninety, was a sister of the late Mr. Du Pré, and was married, Sept. 14, 1804, to the Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, ninth Baronet of Egerton and Oulton (he assumed the additional surname of Grey by Royal license in 1825), Rector of Tarporley, by whom, who died Dec. 13, 1829, her Ladyship had issue seven sons, the eldest of whom is the present Sir Philip de Malpas Grey-Egerton, Bart., M.P. for West Cheshire; and four daughters, of whom the only survivor, Mary Anne Elizabeth, is wife of C. R. Cotton, Esq., of Knolton Park, Flintshire.

THE REV. T. PROTHERO.

The Rev. Thomas Prothero, of Malpas Court, in the county of The Rev. Thomas Prothero, of Malpas Court, in the county of Monmouth, J.P., who died suddenly, at Malpas Court, on the 11th inst., was the eldest son of Thomas Prothero, Esq., of Malpas Court, J.P., by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Collins, Esq., of Ingateston, in the county of Hereford, and was brother to Charles Prothero, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Monmouthshire, and to the Rev. George Prothero, Canon of Westminster, Rector of Whippingham, and Chaplain to her Maiesty. The gentleman whose death we announce was born Majesty. The gentleman whose death we announce was born in 1810, and married, Feb. 2, 1837, Georgiana Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Matthew Marsh, Chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, by whom he leaves three sous and one

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. G. C.—In quantity, as well as in quality, Mr. S. Loyd surpasses every other contribut to "American Chess Nuts." His fertility is remarkable. On looking through the pag of that huge collection, we find of Mr. Loyd's compositions 49 problems in two move 146 in three moves, 34 in four moves, 33 in five moves, 2 in six moves, 1 in seven move 2 in an indefinite number, 2 self mates, 4 "conditional mates," and 15 "Curiostic and Fancies:" in all 348 problems.

and Fancies:" in all 348 problems.

W. B.—So long as problem composers will persist in ignoring the only unmistakable mode of describing the position of the chessmen, that of indicating the men by their smittide, so long must they be liable, we fear, to have their problems rejected from not being understood or printed incorrectly. It is impossible to make out what your representations of the pieces mean. We cannot distinguish the Kings from the Pawns, the Queens from the Rooks, or the Bishops from the Kinghts.

A CHESS PLAYER, CATTICK-ON-SUIT.—Since our last notice, we have received your analysis of the position in question; but find it very incomplete, and even, as far as it goes, inaccurate. In criticising the play of two acknowledged masters of chess the critic should, at least, describe the moves correctly.

F. H., Mona.—The position by "Judy" certainly deserves republication.

G. I. Betty.—The idea is ingenious; and, if on farther examination no flaw is found in the construction, the problem shall be published.

A. H. S.—In the position given, we believe Black should win.

A. B. C. has yet to learn the "A B O' of chess. Let him examine Problem No. 1372 again, and he will perhaps discover his double error.

A. DEMASURE, Paris; W. GRIMSHAW, I. PHENIX, G. O. CUTLER; C. W., of Sunbury; G. D. I.—The problems so obligingly forwarded shall have speedy attention.

MARKLUONSANDT (?), Bantry.—I. When attacking your adversary's Queen it is not necessary to say "check to Queen" or to give any warning of the attack. 2. Your attention than our correspondent "easy way of notation" requires a good deal more explanation than our correspondent affords.

W. DAMANY.—I. Obvlously, by Q to K B 5th. 2. Your attention and the constructions are all wrong.

signature is atterly undecipherable.

X. Y. Haracombe.—I. White would, of course, give mate next move. 2. The proposed "easy way of notation" requires a good deal more explanation than our correspondent affords.

W. DAMANT.—I. Obviously, by Q to K B 5th. 2. Your attempted solutions are all wrong. Examine the positions again attentively.

I. LIBBRALI.—No. 16 is eleverly constructed. Nos. 17 and 18 are, to our thinking, somewhat below your customary standard.

D. N., Exeter.—The position last received is better than the preceding one. We fail, however, to see any mate in four move by your line of play, if Black defend himself by playing his Kt to Q Kt 2nd, instead of to K B 2nd.

W. A. SHINKMAN.—Of the problems received from you, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 are all meritorious, and have been marked for insertion. The rest hardly come up to our standard, though there is no one of them which does not show ability.

H. TIVENDBLL.—The problems you were good enough to send came duly to hand, and the best of them have been marked for publication.

I. N. W.—We shall have much pleasure in rendering you all the assistance on ur power, if you will only point out the way in which such assistance can be best exerted.

NEOPHITE.—Every young aspirant to honours as a chees problematist should procure a copy of "American Chess Nuts" and devote a few hours daily to the study of that extraordinary collection of chess stratagems. Nothing could possibly conduce more to his advancement as a compose

D. M.—The programme of the West German Chess Congress for 1870 has been issued, but we have not space for it this week. The meeting this year is intended, in all its essential features, to resemble the meeting of last year; but, instead of being held at Barmen, it will take place at Orefeld.

LOTHAIL.—The Stratégie Raisonnée des Oucertures du Jeu d'Echecs is an extremely well will be place to the place of the composition as well deserving republication:—White: K at K B 3rd, and Q 2 d Q B 4th, Bs at Q Kt 5th, Kt at Q Kt 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th, B 3rd,

wine: A at K R 3rd, R at Q 3rd, B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at K B 3rd and K 2nd, P at K Kt 4th. Black: K at K R 8th, Q at Q B 4th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 5th, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K Kt 4th, K 3rd, and Q 2nd.

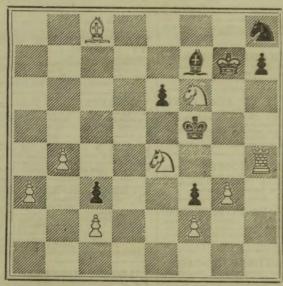
[The solution of this beautiful stratagem will be reserved for a fortnight.]

RHE CORNECT SOLUTION PROBLEM NO. 1372 has been received from A. Z., F. H. Mona; Trial, W. Hirst, George PROBLEM NO. 1372 has been received from A. Z., F. H. Mona; Trial, W. Hirst, George PROBLEM NO. 1572 has been received from A. Z., F. H. Mona; Trial, W. Hirst, George PROBLEM NO. 1572 has been received from A. Z., F. H. Mona; Trial, W. Hirst, George PROBLEM NO. 1572 has been received from A. Z., F. H. Mona; Trial, W. Hirst, George Prop. D. E. L., Park-street; H. and E. Prau, of Comm. M. E. L., C. E., G. B., Incs. M.P.; Owlet, Jem, F. R., G. W., B. A., Trevor, B. A.; Owlet, Junn, Armay O. Liverpool, Owlet, Jem, F. R., G. W., B. A., Trevor, B. A.; Owlet, Junn, Armay C. Liverpool, C. W. B., P. M. L., Turgis, Banahee, H. Driver, Cosmo, F. H., Tekell, Essmeralde, L. S. F., R. T. B., Nicholas, Eidolon, B. B., Oliver Twist, Magnus, Oymon, Jerry, H. V. V., Cantab, Rowland, P. P.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Derrick; Argus, Subscriber, Trio, P. V. P., T. L. M., Omega, and A. W. C.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1373. BLACK.
P to Q R 3rd 2. R to Q 8th (best) 3. Gives mate

PROBLEM No. 1374. By Mr. G. O. CUTLER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves,

CHESS IN LONDON, A lively Game between Messrs, GOSSIP and WISKER,
(Allgaier-Kieserüzki Gambil.)

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
P to K 4th
P to K 4th
P to K B 4th
P takes P
Kt to K B 3rd
P to K K 4th
B to Q K t 5th looks stronger.

Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th P takes P B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th Q to K 2nd	19. QR to KB sq	P to Q B 3rd
Q B takes P Kt to K R 4th P to K Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd	A very good move. White appears to us to h	From this mon
Q to K 2nd Kt takes B P takes Kt Q P takes P B to Q B 4th	21. 22. P takes Q 23. B to Q 3rd	Q takes Q P to Q Kt 4th Kt takes B (c
P to K 6th Chite's centre Pawns are certainly cerful, but whether sufficiently so to	24. P takes Kt 25. Kt takes Q Kt P 26. P to K 7th	P takes Q P B to K Kt 6tl R to K so
ify the sacrifice of the Piece may be stioned. P to K R 4th	27. P to K B 6th	B to K 3rd Q R to Q B (c
Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q 3rd	and Black r	esigned.

Game between Messrs. WORMALD and LORD .- (Brans's Gambit.

Game between Messrs. WORMAL
WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q K 4th
5. P to Q K 4th
6. P to Q 4th
7. P to Q 4th
8. K to B sq
9. Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Kt to Q R 4th
9. Kt to Q R 4th
9. Kt to Q R 4th
9. Kt to Q R 4th WHITE (Mr. W.)
22. P to K Kt 4th
23. B takes Kt
24. Q to K 4th
25. Q to K Kt 6th
26. Kt takes Kt P
27. B takes B
28. K to Q 2nd
29. K to Q B sq

80. B takes Kt 81. Q to Q B 2nd 32. R to K sq 33. R to Q sq

is preferable.

K to Q R 4th
P to Q 3rd
P to Q 3rd
P to Q 4th
B to K 3rd
R to Q B sq
R to Q B sq
R to Q 2rd
P to Q Kr 4th
P takes Kt
K to Q 2rd
R to Q 2rd
R to Q 2rd
R to K B sq
And White resigns. 9.
10. B to Q 3rd
11. Q to Q B 2nd
12. P to K 5th
13. P to K R 3rd
14. Kt to K 2nd
15. Kt to K B 4th
16. Kt takes B
17. B takes K R P
18. B to K B 4th
19. B to Q 2nd
20. K to K 2nd
21. B to Q 3rd 36. 34. B to Kt 5th 35. B to K B 6th 36. P to Q R 4th He could d R to K R sq R takes K R P R to K R 7th

R takes Q (oh)

THE FARM.

THE FARM.

The heavy thunderstorm of last week and occasional showers since have refreshed vegetation, but rain would still be very welcome. In the hope of more wet, mowing has been further delayed; there is not above half a load of hay to the acre on many of the best grass farms, and others have scarcely thought it worth cutting. Rain has been more plentiful on the west coast, but the reports from North Yorkshire and Durham are very bad. In Scotland, more especially within a few miles of Edinburgh, the crops are, on good farms, better than they have been known for the last ten years, especially wheat, barley, and clover. Wheat was in ear on the 14th inst., nine days earlier than it was last year on the same farm. Turnips are the only exception, and they have been obliged to be resown. Aberdeen and the north are not in such a good way. Even the Ochil hills are green. In Ireland plenty of rain has fallen, and the sky continues overcast; they have good grass and promise of fine corn crops.

The Essex Society had a capital meeting in Lord Braybrooke's park at Saffron Walden, last week. The Suffolk horses, as last year, were excellent; Mr. G. D. Badham won the first prize for cart stallions, and the "All England" £25 prize; but Mr. Rist's Harwich Emperor was placed above both these for the Walden and neighbourhood £25 prize, Mr. J. A Piggott's New England took the £15 for two-year-old colts, and Mr. Samuel Jonas's Jewel for mares; indeed, the whole class of mares (12) was commended. There was a fair show of thoroughbred stallions, in which Major Barlow's Deerfoot won both the All England and Walden prizes. The classes for hunters were weak.

This county, so famous for calves, has been somewhat

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the whole class of mares (12) was commended. There was a fair show of thoroughbred stallions, in which Major Barlow's Deerfoot won both the All England and Walden prizes. The classes for hunters were weak.

This county, so famous for calves, has been somewhat despised for its shorthorns. The average of £120 for M'Intosh's herd three years ago began to dispel this idea, and it will be no great surprise to find the best yearling bull and heifer at Oxford sent from Essex. There were seventy entries of pedigree shorthorns, and a better show than at Taunton. Mr. Upson's Monk, bred by Messrs. Garne, won the premium for aged bulls, also the £20 special prize, and nearly the whole class was H. C. by the judges, Messrs. Bowly, Savidge, and Lynn. Lord Braybrooke's Heydon Duke, the first-prize yearling, was exceedingly good, and far beyond the other twelve. Mr. Christy, who showed some fine red animals, was first in cows and bull calves. Among the fifteen yearling heifers, Mr. M'Intosh's Knightley 2nd (out of her Majesty's Dewdrop) stood first, and his Charmer in the same place among the calves. Both these heifers, as well as Lord Braybrooke's yearling, were by the American bull Third Duke of Geneva. Mr. Charles Barnard took two seconds; Mr. Clayden one and some high commendations. The Alderneys were numerous and good: Mr. W. Gilbey gave premiums for bulls and heifers and won the prize for cows. In the sheep and pig classes Lord Braybrooke was again successful. The showyard, overlooking the old town of Walden, with the noble church in the foreground, was beautifully situated, and the receipts for the two days were upwards of £1000.

A letter has been sent by Lord Kinnaird to the secretary of the Highland Society raising the question of judging stock at shows by a scale of points. This, following soon after Mr. Torr's motion at Hanover-square for the judges to be provided with pedigrees, and Mr. Willoughby Wood's letter on breeding, has received considerable notice. Although the showyard may decide which animal lays on the

judges.

The entries for the Sleaford meeting of the combined Lincolnshire societies close on the 27th inst.; forms, &c., should be sent to the secretary, Mr. S. Upton, St. Benedict's-

The balance-sheet of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Including a balance of £1173 0s. 3d. from the last audit, the expenditure amounting to £3546 9s. 11d. Nearly £3500 was disbursed among pensioners last year, and, besides annual subscriptions, £2200 is invested in the funds.

The Duke of Cambridge presided last Saturday at the half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and distributed the prizes. His Royal Highness complimented the students and their instructors on the favourable reports for the half-year which had been read. At the same time, he said, there was one part of the report read by the governor of the academy which he would much rather not have heard—that part which related to the missendant of some of their number. He haved the to the misconduct of some of their number. He hoped the rest would take warning, for, while willing to make every allowance for the inexperience and thoughtlessness of youth, he could assure them that the dignity of the academy must be kept up and discipline maintained, and that swift punishment was sure to follow where there were transgressions. One thing he wished to impress on all was the virtue of openly and manfully confessing to a fault. Altogether, however, the reports were very satisfactory, especially considering the inconvenience caused through the transition from the old to the venience caused through the transition from the old to the new regulations. The following gentlemen, whose names are placed in the order of merit, have been recommended for commissions:—In the Royal Engineers—H. C. Chermside, T. J. Tressider, J. E. Gibbs, T. R. Main, M. K. Brady, C. W. Sherrard, H. W. Renny-Tailyour, W. Pitt, C. Wilkinson, H. H. Hart, O. V. Boddy, J. C. Beresford, C. B. Henderson, L. Langley, C. B. Wilkieson, G. F. Mann, F. J. Romilly, J. T. Johnson, C. C. Carter, F. B. D'Aguilar, E. Dickinson, W. F. Noel, C. A. Rochfort-Boyd, and H. L. Jessep. In the Royal Artillery—P. E. Monckton, R. C. Corbett, C. J. Long, L. W. Parsons, A. K. Loyd, Hon. H. C. Fenison, R. L. Scarlett, F. W. Radoliffe, W. J. Clarke, L. G. Pawkes, T. Perrott, A. G. S. Wade, and C. S. Rich. Wade, and C. S. Rich.

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